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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

## Productivity stressed Cabinet reviews expenditure plan

RIYADH, March 3 (SPA) — The Council of Ministers Monday discussed the kingdom's third five-year development plan scheduled to be implemented by the end of the year.

The Council, meeting under Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, was briefed on the new plan by Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer.

Information Minister Dr. Abdo Yamani said after the meeting that the Council reviewed government expenditure and

### Duncan briefed on development

RIYADH, March 3 (Agencies) — Visiting U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan was received Monday by a number of senior Saudi officials.

He was briefed by Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer on progress in the implementation of Saudi Arabia's second development plan during the past four years.

He met separately with Dr. Farouk Akhdar, the secretary general of the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, who briefed him on the commission's projects.

He later discussed industrial cooperation with Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaiibi.

In the afternoon he discussed oil with Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher, the governor of Petro-

min.

Sunday evening, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources gave a dinner in Duncan's honor.

Sources in Washington had said Duncan would discuss with Saudi leaders resumption of sales of oil for stockpiling in the United States. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has opposed the plan in the past.

According to reports, Duncan was advised before his departure that Saudi Arabian leaders were hopeful the Carter administration would postpone its plans to spend over one billion dollars for additional reserve oil.

### Saudi Arabia most important to America, Fulbright says

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN, March 3 — Former U.S. Senator William Fulbright said "Saudi Arabia is the most important country in the world to the United States," in an interview with Arab News Monday.

"American relations with Saudi Arabia and the USSR are the two most sensitive issues the American government faces today," he said. "The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is regarded as seriously as it is because of that country's proximity to Saudi Arabia."

During Fulbright's 5-day visit to Dhahran as the guest of the University of Petroleum and Minerals, he will participate in graduate classes in international and business law and make an aerial tour of Aramco installations.

He will give a public lecture on U.S. policy in the Middle East on Tuesday, March 4, at 8 p.m. in the university's 1,000-seat auditorium.

This is the 75-year-old statesman's fourth visit to Saudi Arabia.

His support for the Arab cause, he says, "has been very controversial and has caused me a lot of political problems, but it's been

studied a "strategy aimed at diversifying the country's productive base."

He said that under the strategy most five year plan money will be spent on agriculture, industry and mining.

The minister said the cabinet discussed the development of human resources.

The Council also reviewed lowering capital investment in domestic services except for those that contribute to productivity.

"The Council approved recommendations on this subject by the planning minister," he said.

The Council he said agreed to authorize Defense and Civil Aviation Minister Prince Sultan to sign a regional protocol on combating marine pollution.

Yamani added that the Council raised the government's subsidy to SR5 million for the transportation of Saudi Arabian publications.

He said Commerce Minister Dr. Sulaiman Al Solaim was also authorized by the Council to sign for the kingdom a technical and cooperation agreement with Australia.

The agreement will be finalized next month, he said.

### Saud in Bonn

RIYADH, March 3 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal flew to Bonn Monday for meetings with his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The visit would last several days and that discussions would range over bilateral relations and ways to consolidate relations between the two countries.

The prince also will meet other West German officials.

### Officers promoted

RIYADH, March 3 (SPA) — King Khaled has promoted 87 National Guard officers. The promotions were announced by royal decree number A/134 issued Feb. 16.

It called for the upgrade of 22 captains to the rank of major, 57 first lieutenants to the rank of captain and eight lieutenants to the rank of first lieutenant.



William Fulbright

very interesting, and I believe I'm on the right side."

The Senator's lecture is one in the recently inaugurated UPM series of Distinguished Lecturers. These lectures provided a forum for Senator James Abourezk last month. Sheikh Hisham Nazer, minister of planning, will speak March 11 in this same series.

Fulbright was a member of the U.S. Senate from 1945-1974. From 1959-1974 he served as Chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Since leaving the Senate he has devoted himself to lecturing on the Middle East question. He is the author of *Old Myths and New Realities*, and *The arrogance of Power*.

The Center for Contemporary Arab Studies of Georgetown University is one of the many advisory boards on which he serves.

Fulbright is best known in the Middle East for his even-handed approach to the Palestinian problem. He first became involved in the Arab cause in 1956 when he supported President Dwight Eisenhower's demand that the Israelis evacuate Sinai.

More recently he has been critical of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy, believing that a piecemeal approach is no substitute for a full settlement.

Although there has been no real attempt to implement Security Council Resolution 242, Fulbright sees a shift in public opinion toward the Arab point of view.

As evidence of this, he cites a recent *Washington Post* editorial which argues that American aid to Israel should be conditional on Israel's dismantling of its settlements in the West Bank.

Fulbright is accompanied by Merle Thorpe, a lawyer from Washington, D.C. who shares the Senator's interest in the Middle East.

## Palestinians have rights -- France

KUWAIT, March 3 (AP) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, spearheading a new French diplomatic offensive in the Arab world, Monday recognized for the first time the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

The recognition came in a joint communique issued by the Kuwait News Agency after Giscard d'Estaing's weekend visit, during which he conferred with Kuwait's Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah.

A French presidential spokesman was quoted as emphasizing that "self-determination" must be read in an overall context, including the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to live within guaranteed and secure borders and evacuation by Israel of all Arab territory occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

While the communique marked the first time France has used the term "right to self-determination" in connection with the Palestinians, the government previously had spoken in official statements of "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians.

The communique also spoke of the need for Israeli withdrawal and recognition of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

"In this context," it went on, "the two leaders expressed their conviction the Palestinian issue is not a refugee problem, but the issue of a people who have the right to self-determination in the framework of a just and permanent peace for the area."

Contrary to speculation here, the communique made no reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Arab states recognize as the official representative of the Palestinian people.

On Sunday, Salah Khalaf, No. 2 man in the Fatah group led by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, told the Kuwait News Agency that Kuwait was "doing its utmost" to convince the French government to extend a formal invitation for an Arafat visit to France.

The communique was issued shortly after Giscard d'Estaing left here for Bahrain, the second stop of his current six-nation tour that is taking him to states in the Gulf and to Jordan.

The French and Kuwaiti leaders agreed "on keeping the Gulf area outside the rivalry domain of the super powers" and added that "security in the region is the sole responsibility of its littoral states without any foreign intervention."

The communique assailed Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "as contrary to international law."

France and Kuwait, the communique said, "believe the Soviet troops must withdraw, allowing the Afghan people the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination by themselves."

The two countries also supported the concept of turning the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean into "zones of peace and stability."

The communique expressed concern over the situation in Lebanon as well as backing for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

France and Kuwait supported the Arab-European dialogue, which they said "opened beneficial spheres for development of relations between the European industrial bloc and Arab states and should be continuously followed up."

"They also stressed the importance of establishing a Gulf-EEC dialogue under circumstances that ensures the dialogue be a 'success,'" the communique added.

The two sides also discussed the French proposal for a tripartite dialogue among Arab countries, Europe and Africa.

Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Bahrain Monday on the second stop of his tour.

Bahrain's ruler, Sheikh Elissa Bin Salman Al Khalifa personally received the French president in a ceremonial welcome at the airport.

The purpose of the French leader's tour is to strengthen mutual relations and discuss current international problems.

Shortly after Giscard d'Estaing's arrival, he and Bahrain's ruler exchanged medals, the French president receiving the Al-Khalifa Order and his accompanying ministers first-class Bahraini medals.

Giscard d'Estaing presented Al-Khalifa with what the Gulf News Agency described as the highest order of the French Republic.

The two leaders then began their first round of talks centering on bilateral relations, Gulf security, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Middle East situation, the oews agency said.

Later, the French president was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Al-Khalifa at the new Holiday Inn where French chef Bernard Cuq prepared the meal of his life. In fact, he had to prepare two meals for he also was responsible for a luncheon on the other side of the stand where Al-Khalifa's wife, Sheikhha Hassa, was entertaining Madame Giscard d'Estaing.

France's relations with Bahrain, though cordial, have not been developed to the same extent as those between France and other Arab Gulf states such as Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

The French president leaves Bahrain Tuesday for Qatar.

Meanwhile, it was reported in Paris that France has signed an agreement with Kuwait to buy oil directly from the Gulf state through its two state-controlled oil companies, rather than through foreign firms.



MESSAGE: Crown Prince Fahd during talks Monday with Sheikh Abdullah Hussein al-Ahmar, a member of North Yemen's Consultative Assembly. Ahmar delivered to the Crown Prince a message from President Ali Abdullah Salih.

## Oil output to continue

London Bureau

LONDON, March 3 — Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani is expected to announce that Saudi Arabia will maintain its current production of 9.5 million barrels a day.

Quoting well-informed sources *Ashary Al Awwal* Tuesday said maintaining a maximum production level of 9.5 million bpd "is not aimed at serving any party but is only in the interest of the kingdom."

"These requirements at the same time are a step toward stabilizing the world's

economic structure", the London-based newspaper added.

The disclosure of the announcement came at a time when U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan was holding talks with Saudi Arabian officials.

The newspaper said the announcement will refute recent reports that the kingdom would announce a decrease in its production level to 8.5 million bpd during OPEC's conference in May.

The reports alleged that Saudi Arabia was planning to cut production by one million barrels below the current level on April 1.

## In Afghan border attack Heavy casualties claimed

KARACHI, March 3, (AP) — Afghan Muslims admitted heavy losses in one Communist attack between Kabul and the Pakistani border but claimed severe Afghan army casualties in two battles and the capture of a town in the area.

Soviet MiG jets and helicopter gunships bombed and strafed the rebel-held village of Kot east of the Afghan capital, killing 50 Muslims, the rebels reported. It was one of the highest tolls admitted by them in nearly two years of war against the Communist regime.

An account of the fighting, issued Sunday in Pakistan by the Hizbe Islami, or Islamic party, said freedom fighters captured the village in Nangarhar province several days

ago, and the Russians were trying to drive them out.

The communique did not say whether the fighters fled. But it said the dead included the local commander and his deputy.

The rebel statement also said: Muslim forces killed 90 Afghan army troops and four Soviet advisers in a battle at Nazian, a village in the same province. Eighteen Muslims died in the fighting, and Soviet air raids killed 80 civilians, including women and children, in the area.

Freedom fighters captured the town of Sulatpur and killed 40 government soldiers in a series of battles near Jalalabad, 120 kilometers east of Kabul. It said 30 government soldiers were taken prisoner.

## Algosaiibi, Saudi Cable sign SR59 million deal

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, March 3 — The Jeddah-based Saudi Cable Company Sunday signed an SR 59.5 million contract to supply over 15,000 kilometers of electric transmission cable for the Qassim electrification project.

The contract was signed by Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaiibi, Electricity Corporation governor Mahmood Taiba and SCC chairman Sheikh Khaled Alireza in the Minister's Riyadh office.

The contract calls for the supply of 14,300 kilometers of steel reinforced aluminum "penguin" conductor and 800 kilometers of "pelican" conductor. The cable will be manufactured in Jeddah by SCC, a consortium of the Alireza's Zenel Industries, Standard Oil of California and Anaconda, the world's second largest cable manufacturer owned by Atlantic Richfield.

Sheikh Khaled said SCC would be supplying enough cable to circumnavigate the world. The contract, he said, is the company's largest to date and over the next year or so

will represent over a quarter of its output. SCC has also supplied Aramco, the eight cities' electrification program and the new international airports at Jeddah and Riyadh.

The power cable will be used to transfer electricity at 33 kilovolts from a dozen substations to be built in the Qassim area.

The substations will be supplied by a 350 megawatt gas-turbine generating center near Buraidah. Taiba said the center's turnkey construction was under negotiation with major electricity companies including Westinghouse, General Electric and Mitsubishi.

The Canadian consultants SNC who designed the program will be responsible for local distribution from the substations and will supply material — poles, transformers, and cables including SCC's — to the installation contractor eventually appointed.

Taiba said the Qassim electrification project would cost over SR2 billion and is the electricity corporation's largest. It will, he said, serve 60,000 new customers which could mean up to half a million people.

## Carter readies industries for war production quantities

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP) — The Carter administration has mounted a major effort to improve U.S. industries' readiness to produce greatly increased quantities of key weapons and supplies in a war emergency.

Meanwhile, the administration is building stockpiles of ammunition, arms and equipment to sustain U.S. combat forces until fresh material flows from the expanded production.

"The U.S. industrial base would be hard-pressed to respond with the volume of war material necessary to assure uninterrupted support in a NATO conventional conflict after inventories of war reserve material were exhausted," Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Congress recently.

Brown said he expects studies by procurement experts and other specialists to provide recommendations for "enhancing our industrial preparedness."

The Commerce Department and other government agencies are conducting studies under the direction of President Jimmy Carter's National Security Council.

One of the major objectives is to overcome delays in producing forgings and castings, which are vital to the production of warplanes and tanks, and in some electronics components.

Defense officials have been concerned for years about inadequacies in the war production base, but few in Congress listened until the past year's crises in the Gulf and Afghanistan.

"Now things are really moving," said one senior official involved in planning.

## U.S. vote authorized by Carter

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3 — President Jimmy Carter authorized the U.S. vote in favor of Saturday's U.N. Resolution condemning Israel's West Bank settlements in order to avoid the threatened resignation of his U.N. Ambassador Donald McHenry, American and Arab sources said Monday.

McHenry told Carter he would have to step down from his U.N. post if the U.S. opposed the Security Council Resolution, because the ambassador had already agreed on the wording of the resolution with Islamic and Arab envoys, the sources said.

The U.N. ambassador felt he would lose all credibility with the Arab and Islamic states if he was forced to vote against the resolution, according to these sources.

The State Department supported McHenry's stand, the sources added.

Carter, anxious to avoid another "Andrew Young affair", backed down and gave his approval for the vote, they said.

On Friday, Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Eylon visited the State Department and the White House in an effort to block U.S. support for the resolution.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin himself called Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Carter and urged them to cast a negative vote, sources said.

After speaking with Begin, Carter decided to seek "dramatic changes" in the resolution. McHenry had negotiated with Arab and Islamic ambassadors, according to the sources.

Disturbed by this prospect, McHenry flew to Washington and in a meeting with Carter, informed the president he would have to resign if the U.S. failed to support the carefully negotiated draft resolution.

Arab diplomats lent their support to McHenry's position, sources said. Several of them telephoned the White House and informed Carter that a U.S. vote against the resolution — or even abstention — would force the Arab states to make a public issue of the matter and would hurt America's relations with key countries in the Gulf region.

McHenry's support for the U.N. Resolution resulted from his recent tour of the Middle East, sources said.

During his trip, Egyptian officials told the envoy the U.S. would have to apply pressure on Israel or risk the collapse of the Camp David accords, according to the sources.

McHenry and special Middle East negotiator Sol Linowitz had been instructed by Carter to do everything they could to avoid the prospect of another Camp David-style summit grouping Carter, Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

McHenry now believes the only way to avoid such a summit is for the U.S. to seek the strict application of the Camp David principles, a position Israel opposes.

In the meantime, the Arab League has issued a statement on the U.N. vote. The statement, issued by the League Ambassador Clovis Makoud in New York, said:

"The League of Arab States welcomes the Security Council vote Saturday on the question of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

The vote constitutes a signal to Israel of the international community's growing impatience with the contempt with which Israel treats its will and the U.N. resolutions.

The unanimity of the vote renders a signal clear and unmistakable. However, signals are not in the long range adequate nor are they sufficient as deterrents to Israel's continuous violations of Palestinian rights and its occupation of Arab territory.

The challenge before the U.N. body is high at best to evolve its clear signals to Israel into credible deterrents. This remains a matter of the highest priority for our diplomatic efforts within the U.N. and in the international arena.

We take this opportunity to note with satisfaction that the U.S. has been on this issue consistent and thus tending to close the gap between what it declares and how it voted on the Israeli colonial settlements issue.

The League of Arab States considers the U.S. position a clear advance on its earlier attitudes and positions. We welcome the U.S. rejoining the international consensus on such a vital issue as the issue of Israeli settlements and annexation policies.

We would like to call on the U.S. to take the necessary measures that will prevent its various aid programs from sustaining Israel's settlement policy.

We are hopeful that this U.S. evolved position will lead the U.S. to adopt further necessary steps that will expedite the achievements of a just and comprehensive peace which cannot be achieved except when the Palestinian people exercise freely their right to national self-determination and the building of their independent state in their homeland.

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## Mit'eb signs contracts for new public parks

RIYADH, March 3 (SPA) — Prince Mit'eb ibn Abdul Aziz, the acting minister of municipal and rural affairs, Monday awarded contracts worth SR3,976,628 for the creation of new public parks in Medina to national firms.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Hasa that an experiment to plant potatoes in large quantities there has succeeded. The produce averaged 200 kgs in autumn and 3,000-6,000 kgs in summer.

Pilot fields set up by Hasa Irrigation and Drainage Project Authority during the current season totalled 279 covering a total surface of 1,430 donums. These include 26 fields planted with vegetables, 26 with fruits, 58 with garlic, 32 with rice, 68 with potatoes, 49 with pumpkins and 18 with grape.

The authority's agricultural guidance section now has 1,200 farmers and 655 apiculturists (bee specialists) under contract.

In Kharij, the third agricultural plant-a-tree week opens Tuesday under the auspices of Governor of Kharij Sheikh Hammoud ibn Shabib.

The municipality, the agriculture and water directorate, and the office of the Popular Committee for the Martyrs of Palestine are taking part in the week organized by the local branch of the Youth Welfare Organization.

More than 120 young men will plant some 3,000 saplings given by the directorate.

The Youth Welfare Organization is sponsoring such programs in various parts of Saudi Arabia for ecological and beautification purposes. The programs also awake youth awareness to the importance of green spaces which are the lung of every city and village. Trees also act as filters for desert sands.

Efforts by various organizations are being made across the Kingdom to enhance parks and gardens.

Medina's plant-a-tree week began on Feb. 28 and was followed by Muzna.

One effort at tree planting was conducted in Hail as a five-day camp planted trees at 15 government institutions and girls' schools throughout the area. However, the largest drive for expanding parks and planting greenery in one area has been in the city of

Jeddah.

Under the direction of the Jeddah Municipality and Deputy Mayor Hassan Hajra, a wide-scale program of beautification is underway. The municipality has already instituted a scheme of planting and development of small gardens. This project has been allotted SR4 million this year of an SR1 billion projects appropriation, SR1 billion compensation fund and SR250 million budget for recurrent expenditures. It is being spent on 26 small parks and planting along the roads, as well as landscaping selected areas.

The municipality's early efforts to make the waste ground bloom have depended on plants needing a good deal of attention. Every night, trucks dump treated sewage water on lush gardens. Now the policy is to plant desert bushes and trees that can be left alone after some preliminary tending.

A further SR18 million has been allocated for the development of a million square meters of desert park between the Mecca and Medina roads, and the use of the Jebel Fawila as a park in the southeast is being considered.

However, none of these schemes is as massive as the Corniche Project. It is planned as a comprehensive improvement of the seashore length of Jeddah for recreation alone, 15 kilometers to the north and 25 to the south have been completed. The Corniche runs around the outer edge of the municipality's reclaimed land from the northern edge of the port to Hamra. The area will be planted and used as a park. It will eventually be illuminated, and a children's playground will be provided.



Prince Mit'eb

## Omani aide back in Jeddah

JEDDAH, March 3 (SPA) — The under-secretary of the Omani ministry of defense, Maj. Gen. Abdullah Al-Ghazali, arrived here Monday after a visit to the Southern Region during which he inspected the military installations there.

Accompanied by the commander of the Southern Region, Brig. Gen. Yousef Al-Rashed, Ghazali visited in the morning King Faisal Military City, and King Khalid Armoured Brigade. He inspected training and workshops of the brigade.

Later, Ghazali visited King Khalid Air Base. He was received by the commander of the base, Maj. Gen. Sulaiman Al-Anqari, and senior officers. He was briefed on progress and development of the air base and was taken to a tour of its divisions.

He signed the visitors' register in which he expressed his admiration for the military installations he had witnessed.

## WEATHER

Cold winds will maintain their effect on the Kingdom. The weather will be cold at night, especially in northern region.

Cloud will thicken over the northern and central regions, bringing possible scattered rains.

Winds will be northerly and active, causing sand haze in the northern, central and southern regions.

Conditions in the Red Sea will be medium to choppy, and moderate in the Gulf.

Monday's temperatures (maximum,

minimum, in centigrade)

Mecca	27	13
Jeddah	26	15
Riyadh	23	13
Dhahran	25	19
Medina	21	13
Taif	18	07
Jizan	32	25
Hail	14	04
Turath	06	02
Arar	12	06
Jouf	13	03
Abba	18	12

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## Sultan meets South Korean minister of transport

RIYADH, March 3 (SPA) — Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan received the South Korean Transport Minister Yang Soo Yoo Sunday.

The two leaders discussed issues of common interest between their countries. The meeting was attended by Sheikh Kamel Sindi, assistant to the minister of defense for civil aviation, Maj. Gen. Muhammad Al-Hammad.

Yoo arrived here Feb. 23 and met with Minister of Planning Sheikh Hisham Nazer. Their talks involved participation of Korean companies in Saudi development projects. South Korea wishes to establish industries in Saudi Arabia, Nazer said after the meeting, but did not elaborate.

South Korea's Energy Minister Yang Yoo Sae arrived here last week and held talks with Saudi leaders on expanding cooperation in various fields. This is his second Middle East tour in less than two months to ensure crude oil supplies for his country, which imported 98 per cent of its requirements from the region in 1979.

Sae inspected an exhibit organized by the Korean Development Institute. Sheikh Hisham Nazer and other officials of the Ministry of Planning and the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu accompanied him.

## Mecca martyrs get new donation

RIYADH, March 3 (SPA) — Minister of Housing and Public Works Prince Witeb, the chairman of the committee for donations to martyrs of the Holy Haram, received the 35th list of donations.

The list totaling SR3.6 million was contributed by organizations, institutions and individuals.

The National Guard has donated SR2 million; SR500,850 came from the personnel manning the properties of Al-Vahid police, both civilians and military. Sheikh Akram Ojeb gave SR500,000, citizens of Sabia contributed SR113,506 and SR100,000 came from I.I.F.I.C. Saudi Arabia I.F.O.

The committee was formed in the beginning of December 1979. It has 19 members. They are: Abdul Rahman Faqih, Hussain Arab, Habib Mahmoud, Abdul Aziz Sab, Abdullah ibn Khawmais, Sulaiman Al-Rajih, Muhammad ibn Sultan Faleh, Muhammad Abdullah Al-Hizra, Ismail Abu Dawood, Muhammad Baharath, Muhammad Al-Othman Al-Bashar, Ibrahim Al-Yahya, Abdul Aziz Hamad Alqosaibi, Saud Al-Vuajil, Ali Al-Abdul Mohsen Al-Nazha, Saleem ibn Sulaiman ibn Gurali, Abdul Wahab Attar and Muhammad Al-Aqeel.



MEETING ENVOY: Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer in talks with Sanao Sonoda, the special envoy of Japan's prime minister.

## In psychotherapy

## Six receive masters degree

TAIF, March 3 (SPA) — Six doctors received a masters degree in psychotherapy during a ceremony held here.

The graduates represent the second and third groups in a program of higher study organized by Taif's psychological hospital under the supervision of Riyadh and King Abdul Aziz Universities in cooperation with visiting Arab and Muslim doctors.

Dr. Yousef Al-Humaidan, director general of the Ministry of Health administration attended on behalf of Dr. Hassan Al-Sheikh, minister of higher education. Dr. Mustapha Fayeba, director of curative medicine for the Ministry of Health, attended on behalf of Dr. Hussain Al-Jazairi, minister of health. Dr. Isma Radi, director of the psychological hospital attended also.

## Oil sales contracts said 'tightened'

BAHRAIN, March 3 (R) — Saudi Arabia has tightened the terms of its oil sales contracts banning commission payments and ensuring no crude reaches South Africa or Israel, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey said Monday.

The Nicosia-based oil industry journal said that under a clause introduced into all oil sales contracts, the buyers of Saudi crude undertook not to pay any commission to any party connected with the contract. MEES said contracts would be canceled if the clause was infringed.

New regulations in force since last January also required Saudi oil clients to present documentation tracking the crude into the refinery, to prevent it from reaching South Africa or Israel.

MEES, quoting reliable sources, also said

Dr. Radi emphasized the efforts of the Ministry of Health in developing psychotherapy and said it intends to build psychological centers onto some hospitals.

In Hofuf, a 100-bed center will be built in the public hospital, a 40-bed center in Medina and 20-bed centers each in Abha, Jizan and Buraidah.

Meanwhile a seminar on lymphoma will be held in Dammam between March 22 and 27. It is organized by the Lymphoma Society in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and King Faisal University of Dammam. The committee in charge of the preparations has decided that the first two days will regard scientific studies about the illness. The third day has been specified for a field visit to Has during which some cases will be inspected in the new Hofuf hospital.

Saudi Arabia was tempted to start signing contracts to supply "incentive" crude to companies investing in major refining or petrochemical projects in the Kingdom within the next month or two.

The projects concerned involve 30 joint ventures with the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) for petrochemical projects or with the general Petroleum and Mineral Organization (PetroMin) for refining projects. MEES said.

As part of the package, the foreign investor will get a crude supply entitlement according to a formula related to the size of his equity investment in the ventures in question.

The journal said the first company in line for such a contract is likely to be Shell. Shell International is in partnership with PetroMin in a 25,000 barrels a day export refinery project at Jubail.



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With U.S. firms

# Contracts for solar energy signed

RIYADH, March 3 (SPA) — Three contracts were signed here Monday between the Saudi Arabian National Center for Science and Technology (SANCT) and three American firms, as part of a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of solar energy.

Under the \$3.8 million contracts, the U.S. firms will design a solar-powered cooling system for offices and buildings.

SANCT's President Dr. Rida Obaid has stated that contracts were under way for the signing of a fourth contract in this sphere.

Under the first project, Carrier of New York will design a system for producing 10 tons of cool air to be used in cooling the computer system in Phoenix, Arizona. The firm will design another system to produce 15 tons of cool air for the air-conditioning of offices in Phoenix.

An area of 2,400 sq. ft. will be needed for the two projects, which are estimated to cost \$998,000, of which \$815,000 will be given by the Saudi Arabian-United States Program for Cooperation in Solar Energy (SOLERAS).

The second project, to be implemented by Haniel of Minneapolis, will design a system for the cooling of 13 tons of air to be used in air-conditioning the services center in Phoenix.

Of the project's total cost of \$1,435 million a total of \$ 985,000 will be provided by the SOLERAS.

The third project to be undertaken by the United Center for Technological Research in Hartford includes the designing of a system for cooling 18 tons of air to be used in air-conditioning administrative buildings in Phoenix. The project is to cost \$ 694,000, of which the SOLERAS will contribute \$595,000.

The fourth project will be implemented by the General Electric Company of Pennsylvania. It will design a system for the cooling of 14 tons of air to be used in air-conditioning offices in California. Of the project's overall cost of \$715,000, a total of \$606,000 will be provided by SOLERAS.

Ironically, Saudi Arabia is the world's leading exporter of oil and has the greatest proven reserves. However, in addition the Kingdom is also becoming a world leader in solar experimentation.

A contract was signed last December for the design and construction of the world's largest photovoltaic power system, which will start providing electricity to the villages of Al-Uyaynah and Al-Jubailah outside Riyadh later this year. Also negotiations have begun with three Saudi universities for separate



A solar furnace traces the path of the sun to collect maximum light.

research into solar cooling systems.

In a report in *Saudi Business* magazine, Dr. Bakr Koshaim, Saudi Arabia's director for the SOLERAS program, said, "If solar technology receives as much attention as conventional fuels received years ago, it will reach greater efficiency." He added, "The only problem now is economy and efficiency. The techniques are known. But they require more experience to cease being ideals."

However, SOLERAS, which comes under the auspices of the Saudi Arabian-U.S. Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, intends to provide the experience in solar applications that would move many solar technologies beyond the theoretical stage. One way of going past this point is through practical application, and one scheme intends on doing just that.

Martin-Marietta, a large U.S. aerospace firm that has become a leader in solar energy technology, won the \$16.4 million design and construction contract for the solar villages. By the end of this month, scientists from the firm are due to arrive in the Kingdom for preliminary tests for conditions such as solar intensity and wind strength.

The villages are located about 50 kilometers north of Riyadh and have a combined population of about 3,600. Although they received a limited supply of electric power from diesel generators, the villages are not

currently served by an electric power grid. That will happen in eight months, according to Koshaim.

Martin-Marietta will complete installation of a 50-kilowatt system by June, 1980, and expand it to a 350-kilowatt system by January, 1981. Additional capacity can be added later. The firm will operate the system and provide maintenance through 1983.

In a few months, Saudi Arabian Parsons (a joint venture between the Ralph M. Parsons Company of California and the Kingdom's REDEC) will begin preparing the site for the 350-kilowatt solar power facility as prime subcontractor. Saudi Arabian Parsons must level the site, dig holes to take the pedestals for the 160 photovoltaic concentrator arrays and design and construct housing for the computer control center, two back-up diesel generators and an energy storage system which will use lead-acid batteries.

The photovoltaic arrays track the sun across the sky and use solar cells to directly convert concentrated sunlight to electricity. Each of the arrays contains 272 silicon solar cells. The cells are 2.25 inches in diameter. Point-focusing Fresnel lenses concentrate the sun's rays by a factor of 33 onto the solar cells. The Fresnel lenses increase the efficiency of each solar cell by concentrating the sun's energy. This reduces the number of cells needed for each array and results in considerable cost savings.

The greatest danger to the photovoltaic arrays is high winds. The computer control system, however, measures wind speeds, and will automatically position the arrays in a stow position for protection when wind speed is higher than a prescribed limit.

Another major problem facing solar scientists in Saudi Arabia is dust. Sunlight is of course abundant, but dust and sand particles can damage and even bury solar panels in the course of a single storm. It can form a film over the lens surface, reducing the amount of sunlight reaching the cell. Martin will be investigating methods of either removing the dust once there or attempting to prevent it from forming in the first place.

In addition the world's largest solar water heating system will become operative this June when construction of the King Abdul Aziz Airborne and Physical Training School is completed, according to Warren Papin of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Saudi Business* also reported.

The Corps of Engineers is acting as construction manager for the Saudi Government for the \$91-million facility, located at Tabuk. Yu-On, a Korean firm, has the construction contract. The facility will provide living and training quarters for 850 military students and officers.

The heating system will serve 14 of the 22 buildings on the 500,000-square-meter campus. It will first heat 36,000 gallons of water for domestic use, the heat the water for space heating.

## Senegal's minister arrives on visit

JEDDAH, March 3 (SPA) — Senegalese Minister of Industry Ahmad Khan arrived here Sunday for talks with the minister of petroleum and minerals, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Khan said on his arrival that his talks will concentrate on the possibility of promoting cooperation between the two countries in all fields. Saudi-Senegalese relations are 'good' and they have taken a "huge step" forward until they become a model for true fraternal relations, he said.

ated treatment of the Palestinian people by Zionists. He said in a meeting given at the Asian offices of the Islamic World League in Karachi, Muslims had capabilities sufficient to raise their people. There are indications of reviving Islam and return of Muslims to work according to the Sharia, Dr. Naser said.

RIYADH, March 3 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Standards Commission has prepared and distributed specifications for portable butane used in camping and work with petroleum gases. The specifications project about checking the butanes was sent to concerned parties to study them and send back their opinion. The commission has been authorized to work out standard specifications to be complied with by importers in their transactions.

RIYADH, March 3 (SPA) — Dr. Ahmad Al-Assal, Islamic culture professor of Riyadh University will give a lecture Tuesday on "Call to Islam (dawa) in the second half of the 14th century." The lecture will be given at the lectures hall of the Faculty of Sharia to Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University.

JEDDAH, March 3 (SPA) — Acting governor of Mecca Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen met Monday the head of the Islamic Center in Yugoslavia and members of the higher world council of mosques.

ISLAMABAD, March 3 (SPA) — The former Indonesian premier, and winner of King Faisal prize for serving Islam this year, Dr. Muhammad Naser, Sunday called for Islamic solidarity to counter the Soviet aggression of Afghanistan and the deterior-



PROVIDING GUIDANCE: Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani in his periodical meeting Sunday with Saudi editors discussing their problems and guiding them on how to improve and boost publication and distribution.

## Seminar on youth due today

HASA, March 3 (SPA) — The local Arts and Culture Society will hold a seminar Tuesday evening entitled "The Youth's Concept of Culture."

Under the patronage of acting Governor Prince Muhammad bin Fahd bin Jeluwi, the seminar will feature officials from the Eastern Province's Education Department, King Faisal University and other men of letters and arts specialists.

Meanwhile, the Eastern Province's Girls Education Department Monday commissioned a SR4 million project for the creation of three schools here in the next 16 months. The schools will be located in Al Sulaymaneyyah, Al Ayn and Al Koot. Each school will have its own mosque.

The department also has recently finalised a study on the establishment of nine schools in other HASA villages.

In a separate development, a Taiwan delegation arrived Monday for a short visit to Riyadh. The delegation includes rectors of Chinese universities and was met at the airport by Deputy Minister of Higher Education Dr. Muhammad Safar and other senior ministry officials.

## Bahrain to join Jeddah meeting

MANAMA, March 3 (SPA) — Bahrain has agreed to take part in the Ministers of Endowments and Islamic Affairs Conference to be held in Jeddah Saturday, the Gulf News Agency said Monday.

The conference will discuss a report by the General Secretariat of the Muslim World

League prepared for the Committee of Persuasion of the Conference of Ministers of Endowments and Islamic Affairs, and an agenda to be presented by the Jordanian minister of Endowments and Islamic Affairs, about scientific methods to apply the Sharia and establish joint Islamic scientific institutions.

## Saudi Comment

By Hussein Ali Hussein

Al Medina

I wonder why only the Arabs differ among themselves and fail to find a place of peace and tranquillity in their own homeland? Everyday we are confronted with many questions to which no satisfactory answers are found — answers that would restore unity and peace in the greater Arab homeland and help make strides even in the midst of crises.

We see a spate of ruse going on between Algeria and Morocco, Libya and Egypt and Libya and Tunisia, and so on. Regrettably, these side differences benefit none but the enemies of the Arab nation who wall of the opportunity to say Arabs have agreed to disagree. They also find occasion to claim the Arabs have not yet been able to find a way out of their political differences.

In fact, it is these differences that have led many an Arab intellectual and manpower to migrate to Europe, America and other parts of the world. These foreign countries have exploited the rifts and problems of the Arab

states to induce their students and teachers to stay out of their homeland, in order to live a life free from problems and psychological breakdowns resulting from disputes and differences.

Torn between these rifts, some states have developed a lack of interest in development and educational programs and turned toward battling plots against their neighboring Arab states. They choose to forget they have a common link of language, blood and faith.

If the Arab world is to make progress at a rapid pace, it will need to throw differences behind its back and to work dedicatedly for self-building that will restore its lost glory. Only then will the capable brains return and engage themselves in nation-building activities.

Many like me wish to see the Arab world channel its efforts in such a way as to make unity and constructive approach a tangible reality in the Arab world. When such a day dawns, we shall have regained all we have lost.

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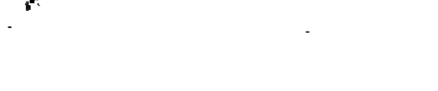
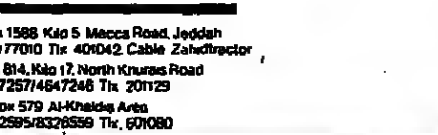
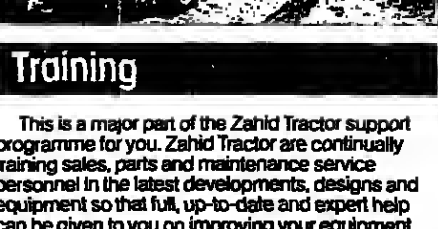
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## U.S. vote on settlements leaves Israelis worried

TEL AVIV, March 3 (AP) — The U.S. vote in the U.N. Security Council condemning Israel's settlement policy is seen by Israel as a bleak omen as talks on the Palestinian issue head into the final stretch.

The Israeli cabinet is expected to issue a stinging condemnation of the American vote when it meets on Tuesday.

The foreign ministry, in a statement Sunday, called the resolution "totally unjustified" and singled out the U.S. position as particularly disappointing.

Saturday's resolution called on Israel to halt settlement construction in occupied Arab territories and to abandon existing settlements, including homes for 50,000 Israelis

in the eastern sector of Jerusalem which was annexed in 1967.

The U.S. vote should not have come as a surprise since it reflects known American thinking. But official sources said the vote signaled "a major policy change" in Washington because the Americans abstained on two milder Security Council resolutions in the last two years.

Israelis are uncertain how Washington's stand will affect the ongoing Palestinian autonomy talks, now in their 10th month with no signs of progress on tough issues like Jerusalem and the settlements. If Egypt and the United States refuse to budge, say Israelis privately, it is difficult to see how an agreement is possible.

Some observers believe another summit is unavoidable between President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

Officials say there are no plans now for a summit, but Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali has raised the possibility, especially as the May 26 deadline approaches for an autonomy agreement.

It was the settlement issue that almost exploded the first Camp David summit in September 1978. Only after 13 days of unrelenting pressure did Begin agree to bring the question of dismantling the Sinai Peninsula settlements to parliament. The Knesset approved, but even some noted doves voted against.

The Israeli attitude to the West Bank settlements is different. Begin's rightwing Likud Bloc sees the West Bank as part of Israel's Biblical heritage.

In its two years in office the Begin government nearly doubled the number of West Bank settlements to 46 and is considering a proposal to allow Jews to live within the city limits of Hebron, the West Bank's second largest city.

Another sign of Israel's loss of ground in Washington is the huge U.S. arms deal in the works with Egypt. To some Israelis, it seems Egypt has comparatively quickly won access to top U.S. military technology.

## Egypt's Ali to hold defense talks in U.S.

CAIRO, March 3 (R) — Egyptian Defense Minister Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali will leave for Washington on Saturday for talks on U.S. military assistance to Egypt's defense ministry sources have said.

Vice-President Hosni Mubarak is expected to pay a similar visit to the United States on March 15, the sources added.

The talks follow a U.S. agreement in principle to supply Egypt with arms including F-16 fighters and A-10 tanks.

All told a passing out ceremony of air force pilots that Egypt was also considering the manufacture of helicopters and F-5 fighters in Egypt.

The semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* said last week the United States had offered Egypt arms sales credits of \$2 billion to help with the weapons package.

Ali, who returned from Tel Aviv on Friday, said efforts were being made in Israel at present to reach a satisfactory solution in the problem of Palestinian autonomy. He did not elaborate.

## Freak snowstorm cripples Mideast

AMMAN, March 3 (Agencies) — Amman Airport remained closed for a second day Monday as Jordan dug out from a freak snowstorm that caused widespread damage to buildings and disrupted the country's electrical power supply.

Police and army troops worked to clear roads to towns and villages isolated by the storm, which struck a wide area from Syria to Iraq.

It was the heaviest snowfall here in 30 years.

In Ankara, a freak cold wave, accompanied by heavy snowfalls, has plunged Turkey into a new period of hardship with fuel and coal still scarce and government-ordered power black-outs continuing daily.

Just as the coldest winter in 30 years

appeared to be over, heavy snow swept most of the country during the weekend, grounding aircraft and blocking roads.

Temperatures plunged to minus 7 centigrade (10 Fahrenheit) in Ankara and minus 30 centigrade (minus 22 Fahrenheit) in the east.

The Mediterranean resort of Sifitke saw its first snow for 40 years.

Snowfalls in Ankara posed particular problems as municipal workers are on strike and roads were not cleaned. Officials reported 81 road accidents in the city in a 24-hour period at the weekend.

A passenger coach skidded into a ravine between Ankara and the Black Sea, killing four persons.

Power cuts, ordered by the government to save electricity, continue each morning in major cities, cutting off most heating systems.

## Prince Hassan begins Iraq visit

BAGHDAD, March 3 (R) — Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan arrived in Baghdad Sunday for a seven-day official visit, the Iraqi News Agency said.

The agency said Prince Hassan was met by the vice-chairman of Iraq's Ruling Revolutionary Council (RCC), Issat Ibrahim, government officials and foreign diplomats.

The crown prince arrived from Qatar where he completed a two-day official visit earlier Sunday. He has also visited Kuwait where he sought financial aid for his country's

development projects.

Hassan, who said his visit to Iraq was aimed at strengthening bilateral relations, welcomed the country's proposed national charter.

The eight-point charter, announced by President Saddam Hussein on Feb. 8, called among other things for peaceful solutions to inter-Arab disputes and the banning of foreign troops or military bases from Arab soil.

Several other Arab countries have expressed support for the Iraqi move which followed the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.



REBEL GATHERING: Wearing an assortment of headgear, and carrying a variety of weapons, a group of Muslim rebels gather at a village near Herat in western Afghanistan recently. The group is led by the man at left, a former captain in the Afghan army, who declined to be named.

## Khalil lauds French stance on rights of Palestinians

PARIS, March 3 (AP) — Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said Monday that France's recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination was "very important," but that its meaning needed to be clearly defined.

A Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) official in Paris was similarly pleased but cautious.

Speaking to reporters after meeting with Prime Minister Raymond Barre, Khalil said "Any resolution is welcome," but that the term self-determination "needs to be concretized."

Ibrahim Souss, the PLO's Paris representative, called the French-Kuwaiti communiqué mentioning self-determination "an encouraging initiative, courageous on France's part," but urged that it be "followed

up by a more explicit declaration."

He said "For us, self-determination means the right to establish a state on any part of Palestinian territory evacuated by Israel."

Souss said the next step should be for France to invite PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to Paris.

Arafat has been welcomed into Spain, Portugal and Austria but has received no official invitation to visit France or any other European Common Market country. French officials say that a visit is not ruled out, but is not being planned.

France has always been ahead of other Common Market countries in its openness toward the PLO. In the past it has supported the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians and their right to "a homeland."



Mustapha Khalil

## But new perils lie ahead

## Bangladesh's Ziaur Rahman weathers opposition storm

By Kevin Rafferty

DACCA, March 3, (OFNS) — President Ziaur Rahman has broken the boycott of the Bangladesh parliament just as it looked like threatening his hitherto strong rule.

After weeks in which all 80 opposition seats in the 300-member parliament were empty, Dhacca was beginning to mutter that it was the beginning of the end, especially as Ziaur Rahman is also faced with growing inflation and yet another bad harvest, the fourth in a row.

Once again the lesson for Ziaur is that it is easier to run an army drilled to obey than a parliament of argumentative Bangladeshis. But once again Ziaur has shown that, in crisis management, he remains on top.

Ten opposition parties had got together and put forward a welter of 20 demands, including more pay for themselves, longer parliamentary sessions, and more powers for parliament. The demands on their own were not so important. After all, as the government pointed out, some could be decided by parliament itself and others would require large changes to the constitution — a constitution endorsed by the

opposition in deciding to fight the elections last year.

What was the more important was that the squabbling opposition had come together and left a big gap on the floor of parliament. When it followed up its protest with a six-hour strike that left Dhacca bare of all forms of transport, even the ubiquitous cycle rickshaws, commentators said Ziaur was on the skids.

The president's biggest blunder was to go on a meet-the-people tour the evening before the strike, appealing to them not to join in.

That helped to publicize the strike call and made him look ineffective when the protest went ahead.

At first the government refused to negotiate. Prime Minister, Shah Azizur Rahman declared that by boycotting parliament the opposition leaders were "betraying and boycotting the people" and he would have no truck with them.

Trucking began shortly afterward, and the talks between the president and the opposition dragged on for more than a week before a peace formula was found: the opposition demands would be "considered" by parliament. That left major parties like the Awami League dissatisfied,



President Ziaur Rahman

but at least Ziaur got an opposition back.

None of this is to suggest that the opposition politicians have any chance on their own of bringing Ziaur down. His majority in parliament is solid enough and the opposition parties are fragmented and

disorganized.

But their rare display of unity made Bangladeshis wonder if they might serve as a catalyst for change from outside parliament. All eyes were on the military cantonment.

However, Ziaur lives in the cantonment, is commander-in-chief by virtue of being president and keeps a careful eye on what is happening inside the army. It would be a brave soldier to move without evidence of massive popular support. Here Ziaur's sense of crisis management has helped him.

Orders are in hand for buying sufficient foreign grain to avert famine. The president is constantly on the move to parts of rural Bangladesh never before visited by a national leader and this keeps him known and admired.

This whirlwind leadership is imposing its own strains, and the bureaucracy is increasingly unhappy with demands flung on it each time Ziaur sees some rural need demanding instant action.

The question being asked now is how fast Ziaur will have to run to stay popular — and whether the next source of danger will be the bureaucracy allying itself with disgruntled elements in the armed forces.

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## Iraq, Guinea stress rights of Palestinians

BAGHDAD, March 3, (R) — Iraq and Guinea, in a joint statement released here Sunday night, said there could be no just and permanent peace in the Middle East unless Israel withdrew completely and unconditionally from Arab land.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted the statement as saying that such a peace was also conditional on "the Palestine Arab people recovering all their rights... including the establishment of an independent state."

The statement followed a four-day visit to Iraq by President Ahmad Sekou Toure of Guinea, who left Baghdad for Saudi Arabia Saturday.

It said the two countries were concerned about the "negative development in international relations and tension between the superpowers" and called for the withdrawal of "all foreign forces from this nonaligned country (Afghanistan)."

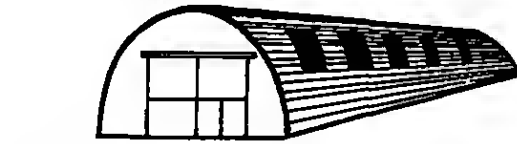
Talks between the two sides were held in an "atmosphere of friendship and solidarity" and covered bilateral relations and international questions, including those relating to the Arab region, Africa and the nonaligned movement, it added.



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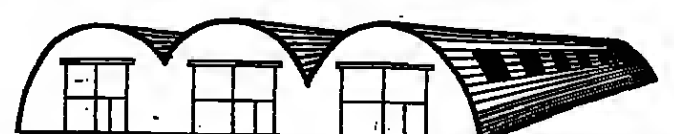
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# Gentleman-in-waiting

By Jacqueline Ivescott  
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — At the end of Walter Mondale's campaign speeches these days, the ones that praise Jimmy Carter's honesty, compassion, intellect and discipline, the vice president pauses. Like a supplicant, his chin's rounded edge drops onto the blue oxford shirt. He pleads slowly, "Send this good man back."

Then, without missing a beat, Mondale sheds the studied tone. "And when you do, guess what else you get?" he asks, his arms leaving the podium to form a scarecrow arch above his thick, wheat-and-silver hair. Suddenly, Walter Mondale is Steve Martin, the tease and the gestures perfectly timed. "You get the vice president," he says, as the applause and laughter crescendo. "You get Walter Mondale."

Like every display of political burlesque, this one has a message: Mondale, the good-natured fellow and loyal campaigner, wants to leave them laughing. It's the veiled hint that Mondale, the steady, ambitious politician, wants the audience to look closely because his own turn might be four years away; and it's the pointed reminder by Mondale, is more than ceremonial as vice-president.

"Next to his own family, I think I know this man better than anyone else in the country," he says of Jimmy Carter.

Mondale, along with Rosalynn Carter, has become the principal campaigner for the Carter-Mondale campaign. During the last three months of international crisis, while President Carter has opted for the advantage of a capital cloister, Mondale has spent nearly 40 days on the road pushing the administration's record in the early tests of strength as the president's surrogate. Yet this is more than duty work for the boss, more than verbal deposits on four more years of work. This is Walter Mondale, fighting for his own political identity. This is Walter Mondale, battling the insurgent cry that he has lost his liberalism. This is Walter Mondale paving the way for a possible presidency of his own, the temptation of every vice president.

He has been so adept that the morning of the Iowa delegate selection, an NBC reporter called Mondale "Carter's secret weapon." After the State of the Union address, the president attended a small, thank-you party at the White House for the Iowa caucus workers. He spoke of Mondale's indispensability, saying, "The people of Iowa feel secure about me because they feel good about Mondale. And they feel confident because if the need ever arose they know Mondale would be a good president." Neither Mondale nor any of his aides were in the room.

"I smell victory in this room," shouts a dark-suited Mondale, vigorous on his last

campaign stop of a 15-hour day, his face flushed. The New Hampshire hotel room is packed with the faithful, the first group of the day that doesn't need a brass band for warm-ups. "So often, as in the past, New Hampshire is going to decide where this nation is going to go. My message for you tonight is one of hope, against overconfidence," says Mondale slowly. A woman halfway back in the room nudges her male companion. "See, I told you he sounded like Dustin Hoffman in 'Little Big Man'."

At this moment, however, Mondale is delivering a warning. In 1978, this state lost a three-term Democratic senator, Thomas J. McIntyre. "Start tonight with every friend you can find, raise the money if you can find it, extend your influence as far as it will go."

**Mondale blasts through speeches, telling the worn story about his primary teacher who told him he would never be second to anybody...**

tell about this fine president we've got and let us make sure that on election night we are not sorry again."

It works. The crowd is awake. And Mondale needs a full 15 minutes to leave the room. Then he heads into the clear indigo of the New England sky for Minneapolis.

"When the nails crack in a house, then you know it's cold." This is Mondale reassuring the reporters on his plane who have just braved a light snow in Minneapolis and are heading north to Hibbing where the weather is rumored to be 29 degrees below zero. Never mind. The vice president, his hands tucked into his pants waist, is extolling the virtues of iron ore and taconite, the be-all of Hibbing.

Standing in the aisle, in cracked tennis shoes, Mondale tells the story, perhaps for the sixth time in 10 hours, about the guy who broke his nose during the high school basketball game, an adolescent turning point used as a speech story. "The last time we were in Minnesota the guy showed up. Now he's 300 pounds, wears bib overalls, is a sheep herder and I bet he's a Republican," laughs Mondale through thick overlays of Midwestern by-gones.

He has a theory about the happy politician. "I think I learned a lot from Hubert Humphrey about the necessity of having fun in politics," says Mondale, over coffee in the for-

ward section of his plane. "There's no sense in being a grind, a scowl. People don't like it. It's no damn fun. It isn't necessary. People want to have a good time. Public happiness is a very important part of leadership and is what makes it worthwhile."

Mondale is a loyal surrogate, a trait that though the times, the policies and the presidents have dramatically changed, echo his mentor Humphrey in many ways. This candor might endanger a solo act four years from now. "Mondale is too loyal, even Hubert rolled his eyes once in a while," says long-time Mondale watcher and editorial writer William Sumner of St. Paul. And while Mondale is trying to have it both ways — serve the president and please his traditional constituencies — he tells a friend privately, "Sometimes you have to swallow your pride."

For Mondale's part, he seems to thrive on the campaigning, particularly the niceties. And that's a sign of growth and accommodation from a man who, during his first year as Minnesota attorney general 20 years ago, decided a serious politician didn't smile. Now he's an anecdote machine. This is a politician who dropped out of his nascent presidential try in 1974 because he didn't like the strain. Now he fairly bounces out of Air Force Two, handshake and quip ready.

While he blasts through speeches, telling the worn story about his primary teacher, who told him he would never be second to anybody, evoking Humphrey's name to undergird his progressive reputation, rattling off the administration's achievements, he looks content. Even in the privacy of his plane, when he occasionally beams a testy question, he never loses his enthusiasm for the crowds. "I've always thought you could learn more from two days of campaigning than a \$20,000 opinion poll."

What he doesn't enjoy about campaigning he simply doesn't do, or does with obvious reluctance. Thus the criticism of his boss' principal opponent, Sen. Edward Kennedy, a former Senate ally of Mondale's, has been selective. There isn't the jocular lancing one would expect with such high stakes. "I've never run a negative campaign in my life. I hate to mention my opponent's name. I think he ought to pay for his own advertising," says Mondale. "People don't like negative campaigning. They want to know what you're doing."

He is also well aware that too harsh criticism of Kennedy might alienate Mondale's traditional constituency of liberals. But this personal strategy feeds new ammunition to his detractors, who for years have been accusing him of having no guts. Before he tested the presidential waters five years ago, Mondale was known as a strong business proponent. A friend asked how he could be so staunch when other liberals were waffling. "They are all trying to be president, they are cutting corners," said Mondale. Later, when

his views were modified, the friend brought it up and Mondale replied, "When you are running for president, people listen to you more."

How much of a liberal is Mondale is the question jogging him right now. In the Senate, he was considered a champion of the underdog. His credentials included his placement on Richard Nixon's enemies list but were marred by his late opposition to the Vietnam War. But the skeptics, who regard the Carter White House as a conservative, even non-ideological, wonder how much Mondale has compromised. "A vice president is not a free man. I wouldn't run up Fritz' liberalism based on the last two or three years. If he was the top, he would be different, he would be the old Mondale," says Steven Schlossberg of the United Auto Workers, a Kennedy supporter.

"They will say that, but they are wrong," Mondale says. The harsh, Midwest staccato speeds up. "And not only are they wrong, but if the only way you can be a progressive is to oppose adequate national defense, there will be no progressive movement left in America. ... The most basic progressive need is a free society and a stable and secure society. With the Russians pulling their little games, building up, we have to respond. I regret we have to spend that money, but on the other hand the realities of life are such that we have to."

While his liberal credentials are under scrutiny, so are the dynamics and influence of his vice presidency. In his relationship with President Carter, Mondale has been described as a "private catalytic agent rather than a public power broker." In that capacity over recent weeks he brought back to the Oval Office, according to White House insiders, the opinion that the farmers wouldn't abandon the administration over the grain embargo and that inclusion of women in the draft registration would be an asset to the administration's stand on ERA.

While Mondale's self-defense is fervent, he refuses to discuss specifics, suggesting that anonymity is one of a vice president's pains. "I believe if I am going to be the confidential adviser of the president, I don't believe I can keep a win-loss record and go about and say so," says Mondale. Yet wouldn't some evidence of his victories and disagreements still his detractors? That's a cross I have to bear," he says evenly, "and gladly."

Those questions about Mondale's integrity and influence are, in his mind, intensely annoying. Last fall, he exploded over a Jane Rosin column that accused him of selling out for political expediency. Since he first worked for Hubert Humphrey's election as a senator in 1948 and wore a "William F. Douglas for President" button, Mondale has been involved with the progressive movement.

The son of a Minnesota farmer, Theodore Mondale, who had a religious experience when he was plowing and turned to an itinerant ministry, Mondale grew up in a politically-aware, hard-working, loving, poor family.

In high school, where his football skills earned him the nickname "Crazylegs," Mondale formed a political group named the Republicans, a portent of his skill at compromise. Because funds were scarce, Mondale dropped out of Macalester College in St. Paul after two years and later finished undergraduate school and law school at the University of Minnesota.



The vice president

city of Minnesota. In 1960, at age 32, Mondale left his law practice to accept an appointment to become the state's attorney general. Four years later, he was appointed to Humphrey's seat in the Senate.

From the inception of his national political career, Mondale worked valiantly on consumer, hunger, poverty, civil rights, education and children's issues. He led the hard battle on the Child Development Bill that Richard Nixon vetoed. "He really pushed very hard and was viewed as a champion of children's needs," says Marian Wright Edelman of the Children's Defense Fund. Now she views the administration as "foot-dragging" on these same issues. "When his own bid for the presidency seemed futile, he learned to joke about having 1 per cent recognition and challenged 'don't know' to a debate."

But he tagged his campaign trips "death marches" and to the surprise of most of his friends, after 15 months pounding the country's byways, dropped out. Then he wrote a book called the "Accountability of Power," his reaction to Watergate-induced disillusion with politics and led a successful revision of the filibuster laws in the Senate and lost an effort to scrap the Space Shuttle. When he first went to Plains to meet Jimmy Carter, he took his book and Carter's "Why Not the Best" and compared them. He decided he could get along with Carter. But Mondale was nervous right up to the telephone call from Carter, checking to make sure his telephone was not dead.

The friends who have known him since he was appointed Minnesota attorney general insist he hasn't changed and is as diligent and cautious as always. The detractors point out he hasn't been tested, since each election to a post followed an appointment.

When he relaxes, the serious and the light side tug at one another. What the lean, ruddy face, the crystalline blue eyes, the lines that mark his 52 years show his stamina. Relaxed, in his tennis shoes, a glass of wine and a cigar, in his tennis shoes, a glass of wine and a cigar, and occasionally a prize for the travelers, he talks about power, noting he doesn't know if he will keep coming back to the fray, like Gerald Ford.

At nearly every stop, there's an aside about how Mondale will return as a presidential candidate in four years. Mondale fuels the fire. "I know there's movement for an Irish vice president. But I told Hugh Carey and Pat Moynihan I can't make a commitment for four years." In his office, Mondale avoids the discussion of the future. "People think I'm only if I say I don't know but I really don't know. ... I certainly am campaigning for Carter." Later, he jokes about the future containing 20 years of delayed fishing with his fishing cronies who have renamed a northern Minnesota waterway, Lake Terminate, Lake Mondale, the accent Italian.

What happens if Carter and Mondale are swept away in July or November? The vice president laughs. It's not in the Mondale cards.

While the fire in his West Wing office crackles, he discusses the vice-presidency. "The low point for me was when we were in that deep rough in terms of public sentiment. ... One of the reasons is when the president is alone, being measured against perfection. It's very hard to be perfect. But once those who want to take his place have to stand up and answer what I call presidential questions, what they would do under the same circumstances. Afghanistan and so forth, then I think the comparison has consistently worked to the president's advantage."

What might make it easy for a possible future run is Mondale's view that the American public isn't as cynical as it once was.

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## U.S. DOUBLE-TALK

The deep contradiction in the policy of the United States over the question of peace in the Middle East has recently found further clear illustration. On the one hand, there was the pointed denial of any involvement in the current European efforts to formulate a more equitable solution to the problem of Palestine. And on the other, there was that vote in the U.N. Security Council against the Israeli settlement-building program in the occupied territories.

The denial of involvement could be seen as a historical irrelevance, no matter how constructive it is at the moment. For the whole weight of the international community is inexorably moving toward the recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination as the core of the Middle East problem. This is a process which no power, even that of the United States, can reverse.

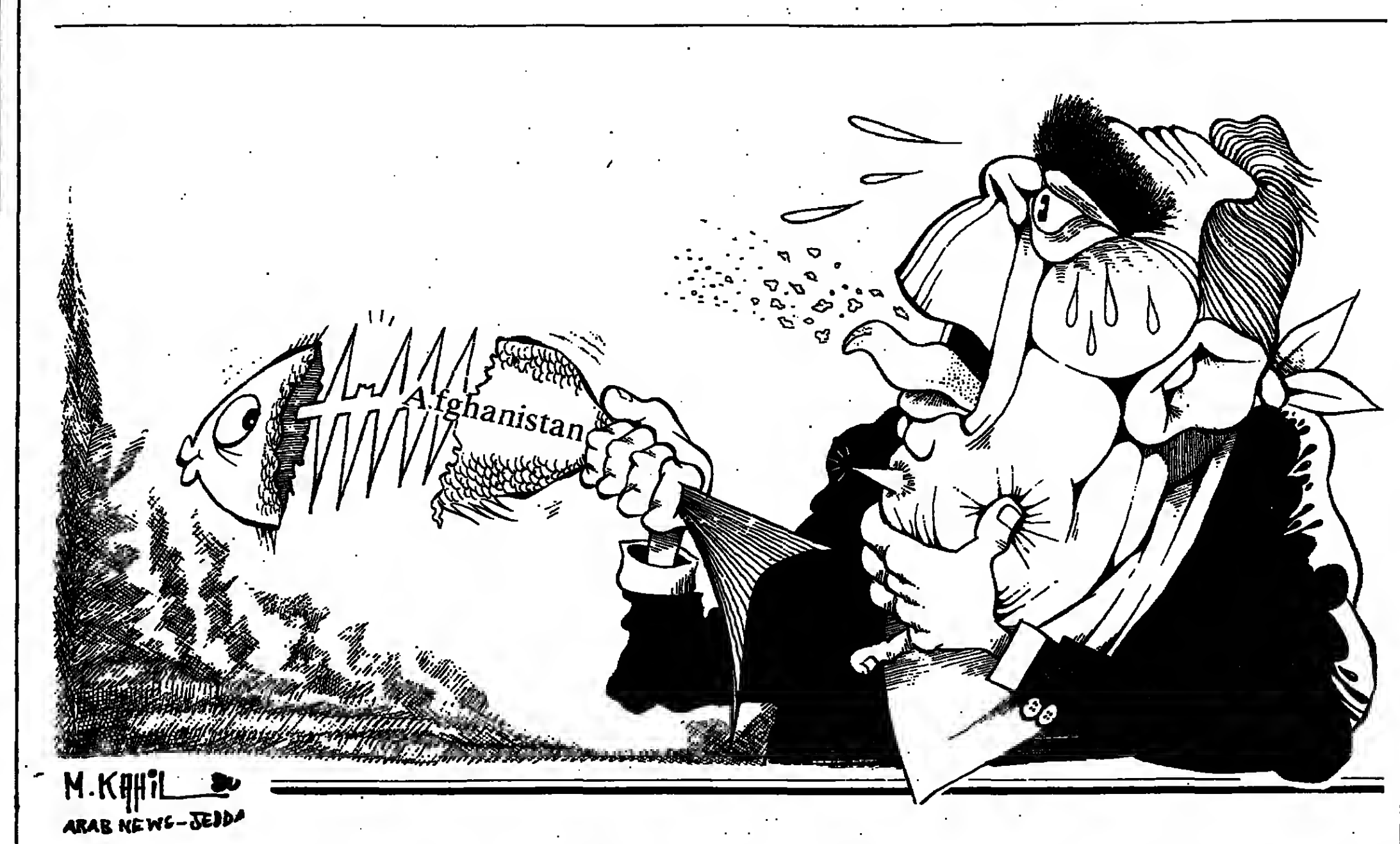
The United States government, however, seems to realize this with one half of its mind — that half which impelled it to stand in the U.N. against Israel's blatant expansionism. But the other half thinks differently, staking all, and against almost everyone barring the immediate signatories, on the Camp David accords and the "peace process" that stemmed from them. It is this half which warns the rest of the world not to meddle with the problem of the Middle East while the "delicate" negotiations between Egypt and Israel over their union of Palestinian autonomy are in progress — as if the whole world, including the participants, is not aware that these talks are going nowhere, and that they are no more than a cover for the Israeli settlement-building program in the occupied territories.

One of the factors which has perpetuated this state of affairs is the relentless Israeli pressure on President Carter in this election year, when he has least room (or inclination) to maneuver. This was exemplified in the Israeli call for a tripartite summit between Israel, Egypt and the United States, so that it can force more concessions from the Americans (as well as an American "recantation" in view of the vote in the U.N.).

But time is running out for the Camp David side. Their very deadline is approaching fast without even a glimmer of agreement in the air; so that not even a further extension will do them any good. And, perhaps more importantly, and despite America's strictures against "interference" in the question of Middle East peace, President Giscard d'Estaing's current visit to the area is already showing signs of a tremendous change in European attitudes on the problem. The joint declaration following the visit to Kuwait, besides its unambiguous recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, gave clear notice that Europe will not wait for the United States' permission before moving its own proposals for a settlement; and that it is well on its way in this regard.

on a crisis between Washington and Tel Aviv resulting from U.S. support for the U.N. Security Council's resolution that unanimously condemned the settlements policy of Israel in the occupied Arab territory. Newspapers gave front-page treatment to the Information Minister's statement on the Kingdom's role in stabilizing world economy. The reconciliation committee's continued meetings to settle the Tunisian-Libyan dispute appeared as a prominent front-page story in *Okaz*, while *Al Yom* treated as a front-page story President Giscard d'Estaing's impending visit to Riyadh next Monday. The French President's visit to Bahrain Monday figured prominently in *Al Jazirah*.

Commenting on the French President's statement on the stability and security of the Gulf, *Al Medina* reaffirmed that self-defense was a legitimate right of all states of the world but no fore-



## Will monitoring force pullout undermine Rhodesia peace?

By William Millinship

ASSEMBLY POINT BRAVO, Rhodesia — There are more questions than answers about the future of Rhodesia, the last major part of the British Empire to achieve legal (it is hoped) independence this month after one of the strangest election campaigns ever.

Two of these questions are related. What will happen to the 22,000 guerrillas who have been sitting in 14 assembly camps since the ceasefire came into effect in early January? And what will happen now that the Commonwealth monitoring force of 1,200 men are pulling out?

The way these questions are answered will help determine whether Rhodesia plunges back into bloody civil war or starts unclenching its political settlement.

Assembly Point Bravo illustrates what is at stake. It is about 80 miles northeast of Salisbury and just over 50 miles from the Mozambique border. Driving to it from the capital, you cover the last 15 miles by a dirt road through guerrilla territory.

At the end of the red earth track is what used to be the home of a white Rhodesian farmer. He left

long ago, but not without a fight. The house is surrounded by barbed wire, and there is a bunker with firing slits. The poolside terrace, where evening drinks were once served, is protected from grenades by the wire mesh.

The farm is now the base of 28 Australian and British soldiers who are monitoring 720 armed ZANLA guerrillas loyal to Robert Mugabe, leader of the ZANU (PF) Party.

Comrade Nathan, a ZANLA liaison officer, was leaning against a Land-Rover watching us as we drove into the compound. He said nothing. The guerrillas have orders not to talk to reporters unless they have an escort from party headquarters in Salisbury.

The monitoring unit is commanded by Captain Kevin Byrne of the Australian Army, a tall veteran of Vietnam with a racy style of talking and a sense of humor he probably needs. His men are clearly aware of the dangers of being caught in a battle between the guerrillas and the Rhodesian security forces. They are watchful but not jittery.

Their main objective has been to win the trust of the guerrillas commanded by Comrade Gabriel, camped in the valley below the farmhouse. They

have persuaded Gabriel to allow five black Rhodesian policemen into the assembly place and to join police-Commonwealth-guerrilla patrols around the perimeter of the camp.

Byrne has organized soccer matches between his men and the guerrillas. "We beat them four nil in the first game. The guerrilla referee was very fair. Then they went off and did some training and came back to beat us one nil."

The guerrillas have been given film shows. "The French Connection" and Westerns have gone down well, but Abbott and Costello proved incomprehensible.

Byrne's efforts were jeopardized recently when Rhodesian security forces set up a 12-man observation point on the edge of camp and provoked an exchange of fire that lasted half-an-hour. The Rhodesians had about 30 more men at a base camp about a kilometer away and well within the five-kilometer buffer zone around the assembly area.

Rhodesian Combined Operations Command claimed the incident, in which three of its troops received minor wounds, had taken place well outside the buffer zone. The lie was promptly corrected by Maj.-Gen. John Adand, commander of the

Commonwealth monitoring forces, who, says Byrne, is now the hero of the Bravo camp guerrillas. Such incidents, and the overflying of assembly camps by Rhodesian aircraft, risk undermining everything that men like Byrne have been trying to do. The guerrillas know their camps are vulnerable to Rhodesian air strikes, but if the guerrillas disperse into the bush, the ceasefire will break down completely.

The monitoring units have undoubtedly made a vital contribution to persuading the guerrillas to stay put. What happens now that men like Byrne are being pulled out of their indefensible positions?

Lord Soames, the British governor, must have weighed long and hard the need to keep the guerrillas in the camps against the risk to the lives of the Commonwealth troops in a new shooting war. The governor is leaving behind about a half-dozen Commonwealth men at each camp. They're supposed to act as intermediaries between guerrillas and security forces. Can they keep peace in the camps?

As the governor's spokesman, Nicholas Fenn, understated it: the withdrawal of the monitoring force "will be an occasion of importance and possibly of difficulty." (OFNS)

## China faces surplus Chinese problem

By Dennis Bloodworth

SINGAPORE —

China stubbornly continues to exceed annual production targets for the one commodity of which it already has a surplus — Chinese.

As far back as 1952 Mao denounced family planning as "a means of killing Chinese," and when Ma Yinchu, a distinguished economist and educationalist, publicly advocated birth control a few years later, he was branded "a lifelong opponent of the party, Socialism, and Marxism-Leninism."

China under Mao was a capricious state, and just one year after that, a winsome little interpreter in Canton hauled me through an explicit poster exhibition on how to avoid pregnancy that brutally bypassed the birds and bees. But family planning in China remained half-hearted, for the Chairman himself was chockablock on the subject.

In consequence, Ma Yinchu, who is 98, has survived to see the population of China all but double in the 30 years since the People's Republic was founded. In 1949 it was 540 million; by last December the official press was talking of "a billion Chinese" — and more than half of those are under

21. China's other output cannot move fast enough to keep up with this treadmill of fertility, and the first concern of the leadership in Peking, as Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said recently, is to see that the Chinese "have enough to eat."

By 1977 the average man was getting only a little more rice or wheat than he did in 1951, if he was lucky.

In parts of Sichuan province, the most populous in China, the monthly grain ration was some nine pounds less in 1976 than it had been 10 years earlier.

Arable land and housing have contracted ominously. The area cultivated to feed one Chinese has shrunk by more than one-third, and the floorspace he can occupy by 10 square feet.

Basic needs like cotton cloth and cooking oil are in short supply. There are no places in primary school for six out of every hundred children, only 5 per cent of all students can go to college, and last year it was estimated that there were 20 million unemployed, most of them young.

The administration is therefore taking drastic steps to cut the birth rate. "Strive to fulfill the provincial quota for termination of pregnancies,"

demands Radio Canton, meaning that the current target for abortions must be reached, if not surpassed.

But China, the inventor of the papaya pill, does not rely solely on abortions, of course, any more than on the contraceptive properties of tadpoles when swallowed live — a tip much publicized some 20 years ago.

Early marriage is frowned on. There are oral contraceptives for men, and vasectomy is encouraged because it is simpler and safer than female sterilization. In spite of the ubiquitous propaganda, many peasants still shy away from birth control. Thirty per cent of all families have three or more children.

The planners, who want between 90 and 95 per cent of all married couples to have only one child, have set out to achieve their object through a system of tempting rewards for the frugal and formidable punishments for the feckless.

These vary from province to province, but broadly speaking the single child is given a free education, free medical care, and an adult rice ration, and can expect his (or her) name to go to the top of the list for available places in school and plum jobs thereafter.

His parents will go to the top of the list for better housing, and are entitled to the accommodation of a two-child family. They may also be paid for their prudence with supplement of up to \$7 a month and a bigger pension when they retire. If they are peasants, they will receive extra work-points.

Those with two children are still given an even break, but after that the penalties can hurt badly. The parents of a third child may be docked 10 per cent of their wages or work-points, and 5 per cent more for every additional infant. However many children they have, they will be entitled only to the living space of a two-child family.

They will have to pay for medical services, and the extra children will not be given food rations until they are 14. If the parents refuse sterilization, their own rations may be reduced, and any child born after that may be deprived of only of rations but even of a residence permit.

Couples who have no children may continue to be paid their full wages when they retire, but a father of nine is thrown out of his job for floating official family planning policy.

Thus Socialist principle is being turned upside down, for each is rewarded in inverse ratio to his needs. (OFNS)

## saudi press review

Among Monday's newspapers, *Al Medina* led with Soviet's replacement of Muslim soldiers with white Russian forces. It also reported Moscow's proposal for a peace conference on Afghanistan. *Al Yom* and *Al-Jazirah* led with Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani's statement that Saudi Arabia has carried out its role in helping to stabilize world economy and successfully cut the Kingdom's 10 per cent inflation. *Al Riyadh* played as its lead U.S. Secretary of Energy Charles Duncan's talks with Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, saying that the U.S. desired to obtain large quantities of oil from Saudi Arabia. *Okaz* highlighted French President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the Gulf and reported that his talks with the Kuwaiti leaders covered security of the Gulf and the situation in Afghanistan.

*Al Riyadh* frontpaged a report

on a crisis between Washington and Tel Aviv resulting from U.S. support for the U.N. Security Council's resolution that unanimously condemned the settlements policy of Israel in the occupied Arab territory. Newspapers gave front-page treatment to the Information Minister's statement on the Kingdom's role in stabilizing world economy. The reconciliation committee's continued meetings to settle the Tunisian-Libyan dispute appeared as a prominent front-page story in *Okaz*, while *Al Yom* treated as a front-page story President Giscard d'Estaing's impending visit to Riyadh next Monday. The French President's visit to Bahrain Monday figured prominently in *Al Jazirah*.

Commenting on the French President's statement on the stability and security of the Gulf, *Al Medina* reaffirmed that self-defense was a legitimate right of all states of the world but no fore-

ign power had any right to threaten the region with invasion and domination. The paper said plundering resources was an age-old cause for invasion and aggression on peace-loving peoples of the world. It maintained, however, that no power was capable of defending the Gulf states except themselves. The paper urged the states of the Gulf to cooperate with friendly countries in scientific, military and economic fields so they can build their own force and consequently rely on it.

*Okaz* said in an editorial that France's clear stance on the Middle East crisis emanated from the need for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine, adding that it also reflected a new phase in the European thinking on the Middle East issue. The paper expressed the belief that the European states now seemed to understand the importance of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle

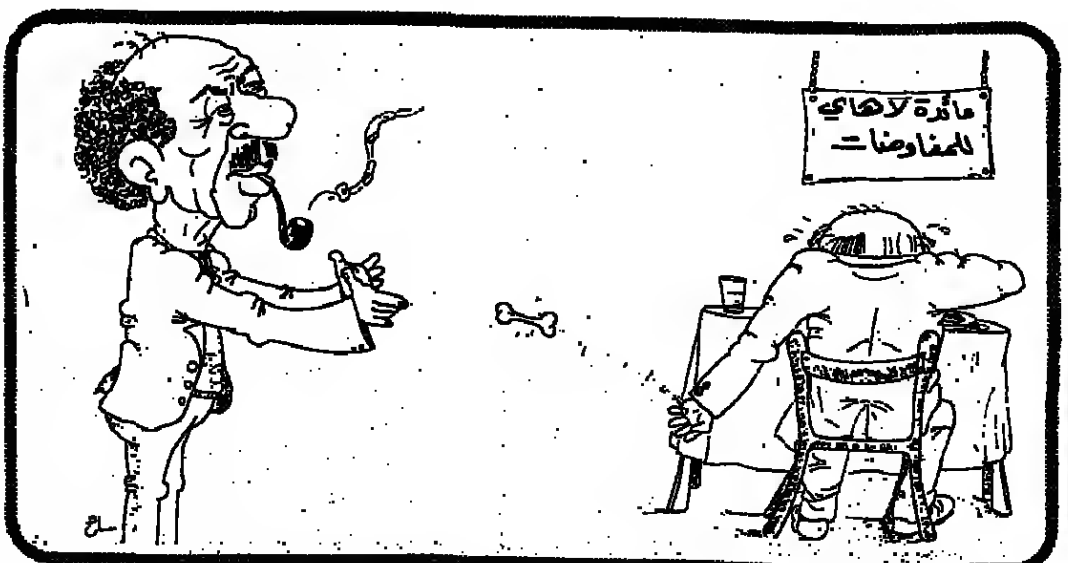
East crisis and that this point was the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It said that President Giscard d'Estaing's current visit to the region was a channel linking Arab and international efforts in bringing a rational solution in keeping with Arab interest and the need for peace in the region.

*Al Bilad* addressing the Kingdom's outstanding role in bolstering world economy, has minimized the sufferings of some emerging nations. In playing this role, the paper said, Saudi Arabia felt it was only carrying out its obligation toward the world community, with a full sense of its position on the economic map of the world. The paper endorsed the Information Minister's statement on this subject and said that the aim of this reminder was only urge countries of the world to follow Saudi Arabia, so that the world economy is rejuvenated in the interest of the international community.

Dwelling on the Security Council's resolution *Al Nadwa* urged the need for implementing it by condemning the settlements policy of the Israeli enemy and eliminating the Jewish settlements on the occupied Arab lands. The paper felt the U.S. must particularly be asked to have the resolution implemented, since it had the necessary ways and means to do so.

*Al Riyadh* dealt with dubious campaigns of the Western media against Arabs and Muslims and said that Western propaganda against the Arabs in particular and the Muslims in general aims at serving the interests of world Zionism. The Western media do not hesitate to "create" news of military coups and domestic uprisings in the Arab world, with the specific aim of misleading public opinion in the West that the Arab world was fraught with disturbances and life there was no less than a blazing inferno.



Negotiations table at The Hague.

Al-Jazirah

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announces that it had carried out contracts, researches and studies with and under the supervision of Ministry of Industry & Electricity. The Company has the aim of conducting a detailed study on the economic feasibility of the lamps projects proposed to be setup in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia within the framework of cooperation and coordination in the area of industry among the Arab States of the Gulf.

In this context, the above mentioned company exerted efforts, contacts, funds and time to convince it of the importance of the project; and of the need of country's private capital making a modest contribution to the accomplishment of such project within the specific policy framed and encouraged by the wise leadership (May God Support it).

However, the company recently received an official excuse from the Ministry of Industry & Electricity, dissolving it from completing the study and consequently restraining the opportunity of participating in the establishment of the project in case its economic feasibility is proved.

Through this announcement, the company regrets to inform about the situation all the organizations, companies, and individuals who made their valued contribution in those efforts.

We thank the Ministry of Industry & Electricity, specially Dr. Ghazi Al Ghosaibi, the Minister, for the interest and time they devoted to us. We implore God to enable them to choose the appropriate party to undertake this constructive task.

**CHAIRMAN  
SAAD AL FAISAL BIN ABDUL AZIZ**



## Prem Tinsulanonda

## Thai general elected prime minister

BANGKOK, March 3 (R) — Thailand's parliament overwhelmingly elected as prime minister on Monday an army general renowned for his military flair and his distaste for politics.

Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, a 59-year-old bachelor, has enjoyed a meteoric rise to power from commanding a regional army to the country's most powerful post in just three years.

His first rise to national prominence as commander of the second army in the north-east where he won a brilliant reputation as the country's foremost anti-insurgent tactician with an impressive showing against Communist guerrillas operating in the area. During his time in the post from 1974-77, he was credited with rolling back the Communist threat in one of Thailand's poorest

regions with a "hearts-and-minds" campaign which combined rural development with military security for villagers menaced by Communist attack.

From his regional command he was brought back to Bangkok, promoted to full general and made assistant army commander in chief.

It was also in 1977 he gained his first taste of government when Ariangsak Chulanon, who resigned as prime minister last Friday, took power in a quiet coup and appointed Gen. Prem deputy minister of the interior.

Yet despite the great respect he won in the army as a dedicated professional as he once described himself as "married to the army" — it was a shock to all but a few when Ariangsak appointed him army commander-in-chief in October, 1978.

## In Massachusetts primary

## Hopefuls race neck-to-neck

BOSTON, March 3 (R) — With only a day left before the second full-scale primary of 1980, President Carter appears to be gaining ground against Edward Kennedy in Massachusetts the state where the Kennedy political dynasty was born.

But last-minute polls still predict a Kennedy victory, although not by the landslide margins the Senator seemed assured of only a few weeks ago before he was pummeled in political tests in Iowa, Maine and New Hampshire.

In the Republican side, it has been Ronald Reagan, the landslide winner in last week's New Hampshire primary, who has been picking up ground.

His chief rival George Bush, in a bid to re-establish himself as a major contender for the Republican nomination, last night slammed both Reagan and Carter on foreign policy.

In a major speech to Harvard students, Bush called on Carter to "be honest" on what is happening in Tehran. "We need to know the truth behind the facade of diplomatic activity that the administration claims has been taking place in recent weeks," he said. Let it be understood that the hostages in

Tehran are flesh and blood victims of a weak and vacillating foreign policy based on false optimism regarding the state of the world in which we live," he added.

Bush criticized Reagan's call for a deadline for the hostages' release. He demanded to know what Reagan would do if the deadline passed and the hostages were not freed.

Only three weeks ago, Bush held a four-to-one margin over Reagan in the Republican primary contest. But the former California governor is now running even with him in the polls and a victory by Reagan in this liberal, industrial state could spell disaster for Bush's presidential hopes.

Reagan's strong showing is credited in part to the momentum he carried with him into Massachusetts after winning last Tuesday's New Hampshire primary by a two-to-one margin. The New Hampshire primary is the traditional first test of a presidential campaign and since 1952 no man has ever lost his party's primary and gone on to win the presidency.

Reagan's victory brought fresh hints from former President Gerald Ford that he might enter the race because Reagan, a conservative ex-actor, "was not capable of winning a national election."

Ariangsak appointed him to the post over the heads of three more senior men, but the popularity of the appointment among high-ranking officers in the field ensured that ripples of discontent in the top echelons of the army were short-lived.

In May last year, following general elections, he was given the post of defence minister in Ariangsak's semi-democratic government.

He now comes to the post of prime minister with the crucial solid support in the military, vital for the stability of any government, as well as widespread popular acclaim.

He also has the distinct advantage of being well-favoured by the Royal palace in a country where reverence for the monarchy is one of the major pillars of society.

Prem never gave the slightest hint he was interested in a political career. Despite the fact that the post of prime minister was widely regarded as his for the asking over the past few weeks as the popularity of Ariangsak plummeted over the rising cost of living, culminating in hefty oil price rises last month.

But political sources said that despite his dislike for the political process, he found it impossible not to respond to appeals to his sense of duty to lead the country through the political crisis.

Born in the southern town of Songkhla on 26 August, 1920, he has won a reputation for honesty and integrity as well as military brilliance during an army career that has spanned nearly 48 years.

## Olympic torch burns bright among Soviets, poll reports

MOSCOW, March 3 (AP) — Results of a public opinion poll among Muscovites show that 92 per cent of the Soviet capital's population believes that the upcoming summer Olympics "will promote transforming Moscow into a model Communist city," Pravda reported Monday.

The Communist Party newspaper carried an article summarizing the outcome of a poll carried out by the Soviet Institute of Sociological Studies among a sample of 919 Muscovites ages 15 and older.

Pravda said the poll's results confirm that Moscow residents are eagerly looking forward to the Olympics and believe they will have much to gain afterwards from new housing and sports facilities built in preparation for the games.

Commenting on the 92 per cent forecasting further progress in development of a "model Communist city," the newspaper said, "such a figure probably is unpleasant to anti-Sovietists and their propagandistic services."

"It is obvious that the poisoned radio waves of different foreign 'voices' have not achieved their goal of striving to convince the Soviet people that preparations for the Olympics will be detrimental to the working people," it said.

This was a reference to reports about the Olympics broadcast to the Soviet Union by the Voice of America and other Western radio stations.

Pravda said results of the opinion poll demonstrate that "Muscovites understand that not all foreign guests will come to the Olympics with a sincere intention to get acquainted with our realities in the best way, to root for some athletes or team."



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## Stability finds contrasts in Central American states

MEXICO CITY, March 3 (AP) — Three Central American countries have taken different paths to relative stability while their neighbors battle armed insurrection or the threat of it.

Nicaragua found stability after a civil war, Panama through the stepping down of a military dictator and Costa Rica through circumstances and traditions that date to the Spanish conquest of the 1500's.

While they share many problems common in the region, imminent violence is not among them.

The seizure of the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogota, Colombia, this week is only the latest violent incident which has drawn world attention to Central America. In the worst such flare-up this year, 39 persons died in Guatemala City, Guatemala after peasants seized the Spanish Embassy. The deaths came in a fire which consumed the embassy building as police stormed it.

Increasingly violent leftist uprising has rocked El Salvador since 1977, and guerrilla activity has increased in Guatemala. The moderate military government of Honduras, while more stable, is also coming under pressure from the left, including a shadowy guerrilla group.

At the other extreme is Costa Rica, which has only a 3,500-man civil guard, spends a

third of its budget on education and has the region's best record of stability, prosperity and democracy.

Costa Rica's 1949 constitution prohibits a standing army. In rare times of crisis the civil guard forgoes its traffic directing chores to keep order.

Costa Rica is 90 per cent literate, has a low birth rate and unemployment at about five per cent, compared to nearly 50 per cent in some Latin American countries.

Christopher Columbus was the first European to arrive in Costa Rica, in 1502. The Spaniards who followed found no mineral wealth, despite the hopeful name which means "rich coast," and found the few Indians in the area unwilling to be exploited for agricultural labor.

So instead of the common Latin American pattern of a land-owning elite and a restive class of Indian peasants, Costa Rica's European settlers tended to work their own farms. Today the country has the most evenly distributed wealth in the region. With two brief interruptions, it has been a democracy since 1889.

The country's economic problems are tied to fuel prices caused by Costa Rica's reliance on the high-priced "spot" oil market. Gasoline prices tripled last year to nearly 80 cents a liter.

## By disgruntled Italian bettors

## Soccer bribe charges filed

ROME, March 3 (AP) — The Italian soccer world was shaken Monday by charges from persons described as disgruntled bettors that some of Italy's top players took bribes to influence games.

The charges, made in a formal complaint to a state attorney, named 21 players from the first division and six from the second division.

According to front-page accounts in Italian newspapers, the list included two players on the national team, Paolo Rossi and Bruno Giordano, the two top scorers in the current championship.

The complaint, filed by a lawyer on behalf of two men said to "fear for their lives," capped weeks of rumors of a major betting scandal. Commentators said it is either the biggest hoax or the biggest scandal ever to hit Italy's national pastime.

If proven true, the players would be banned from the game for life. There would also be repercussions on the weekly state-run soccer pool, a major source of revenue for the Italian Olympic Committee. Italians put down 5.6 billion lire (\$6.7 million) on a slate of 13 games played Sunday.

The complaint was filed by two men, whose names have not been disclosed, on behalf of a group of bettors said to have lost more than 1.5 billion lire (\$1.8 million) this year to illegal bookmakers. The reason, the complaint claimed, was that the players took bribes but didn't always keep their word and try to lose the games.

In fact, according to published reports, the betting syndicate cashed in only a few times on the scheme both for reported renegeing by the players and because the players allegedly bribed were unable to influence the results.

## Secret court grants spies all requests, official says

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP) — A top-secret court, created to guard against abuses by U.S. spy agencies, has granted every government request to use wire and other electronic surveillance in Foreign Intelligence cases, well-informed sources say. The foreign intelligence surveillance court in nine months of work, has never turned government away so far, a knowledgeable source who requested anonymity said. The source said the applications, all court-approved warrants, number fewer than 100, about the same as a few years ago. Such surveillance required no court review. Dubious eavesdropping proposals turned down within the spy agencies themselves and by the Justice Department before they ever reach the court, said several government officials.

The seven-judge court has created 1978 law designed to prevent a recurrence of the intelligence abuses disclosed in 1970s.

That Statute, for the first time, required court warrants for electronic eavesdropping used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in investigations of foreign spies in the U.S. States. For more than 10 years, warrants been required for electronic surveillance criminal investigations.

"We don't present a case we think is to be denied," said Kenneth C. Bass, Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti's spokesman for intelligence policy.

Even the court's decisions are never public, and its hearings are conducted light-proof, sound-proof chamber in a main justice department building. The is "acoustically and electronically sealed" to be invulnerable to hostile penetration, said in an interview.

Favorable proposals can originate Central Intelligence Agency, the F.B.I. or other spy agencies, but the attorney must certify that an application meets requirements before it can be presented to the court.

## 27 feared dead as storms slash Virginia, Florida

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP) — 1 deaths were ordered off the streets of Norfolk, Virginia, after a brutal storm hit across the southern United States, killing more than 30 centimeters of rain in Virginia and North Carolina and three inches of rain in Florida's citrus fruit crop with yards. At least 27 persons were killed.

Meanwhile, California residents digging out from under a fresh series of rain-spawned mudslides.

Virginia Governor John D. Edwards declared a state of emergency as off in Norfolk, a port city of 286,000 or everyone off the streets and more, was predicted. Some looting was reported as wind-driven snow brought the city standstill.

More than \$7 million damage reported after tornadoes cut across eastern Florida on Saturday.

Residents of northern Florida, used mild winters, grabbed their cameras gaped at the sight of snowflakes. At least 20 of the deaths were caused traffic accidents.

## ATTENTION INDIAN NATIONALS

INDIAN EMBASSY CONSULAR TEAM WILL BE VISITING DAMMAM FROM MARCH 6 TO MARCH 9, 1980. INDIAN NATIONALS REQUIRING CONSULAR SERVICES MAY CONTACT THE CONSULAR TEAM FROM 8 A.M. TO 12 NOON AT DAMMAM HOTEL ON THE ABOVE DAYS.

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## LOST PASSPORT

MISS ROSEMARY BLEVINS LOST HER U.S.A. PASSPORT NUMBER K2314322. THE PASSPORT WAS ISSUED JULY 31, 1979, AT WASHINGTON, D.C. MISS BLEVINS IS A NURSE CONSULTANT FOR HOSPITAL CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL, LTO. ANYONE FINDING HER PASSPORT, PLEASE TELEPHONE 6554677 RIYADH.

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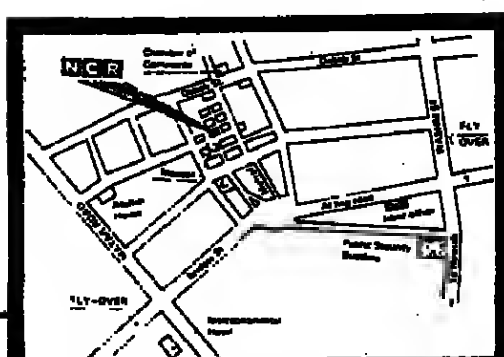
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## For Bruce Jenner

## Olympic medal rewards are bittersweet

MALIBU, Calif. March 3 (LAT) — It was July 30, 1976. As millions watched on television, Bruce Jenner shouted with joy as he crossed the finish line in the final decathlon event at the Summer Olympics in Montreal. America had a new superhero.

In the stands, Jenner's wife Chrystie, who had worked as a flight attendant to help pay the bills for four years, cried and waved a small American flag. Television loved it.

It was the fulfillment of Jenner's dream, the moment for which he had worked single-mindedly for six years. It was a long way from Lamoni Iowa, where Jenner had gone to Graceand College on a modest football scholarship.

Fame and fortune followed. Today it's Bruce Jenner on television for wheateas and for Minolta cameras. He has a sports clothing line, endorses signature running shoes, a line of 10-speed bikes and exercise equipment.

He has just finished his first movie. The amenities at his Malibu home include a swimming pool, tennis court, a LeRoy Neiman montage of Bruce Jenner, a gymnasium and a pool room where the Tiffany-type lamp is emblazoned, "8618." That happens to be his record-breaking point total at Montreal, as well as the name of his corporation, the number of his Beechcraft Bonanza and the license of his white Porsche.

In September, 1978, the Jenners' first child, Burton William (named for Jenner's younger brother, who was killed in an auto accident three months after Montreal), was born. Earlier this month, a dissolution of the "Jenners' seven-year 'storybook' marriage" was filed.

Jenner talks about his life today, the Olympics and how he feels about the threatened American boycott of the summer games in Moscow.

Q: Do you favor a boycott of the Moscow Olympics?

A: It's hard to answer in one sentence. I have one feeling as an athlete. I have a lot of friends who are trying for the next Olympic games, trying to fulfill their dreams. It's a very sad situation because it may be pulled out from underneath them, not because of having someone beat them at the finish line, but because of the political situation in the world. For a politician, it's a decision that takes one day and then he goes on to the economic problem and the other things. But affects an athlete's whole life.

On the other side, now I've been out of competitive athletics four years and I can look at it a little bit differently. When I was training, that's all I did. I didn't even read the paper. Things on the outside couldn't help my performance so I didn't really deal with them. It was very narrow-minded. By boycotting the games can save lives in other parts of the world, OK, and helping bring peace to the world, in favor of it. I do doubt whether it really does that. The African countries boycotted the last Olympic games. OK, and there's still discrimination against blacks in Africa. But the Olympic games went on. People won gold medals. Everybody sort of forgot about the African situation, but they remembered who the Olympic champions were.

Maybe right now we do need to make some

## Soviet equals record

SENDELINGEN, West Germany, March 3 (R) — Yuri Chervanyev of the Soviet Union equaled the world best time for the men's 60 meters hurdles at the European Indoor Athletics Championships which ended on Sunday.

Chervanyev now shares the mark of 7.54 seconds with compatriot Andrei Prokoryev. West Germany's Thomas Wessinghage notched another outstanding performance when he set a European best time of three minutes 37.6 seconds in the men's 1,500 meters.

Eamon Coghlan of Ireland held the previous best time of 3:37.7.

West Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union each had four gold medals but the Germans, who also took four silver and four bronze, were the most successful nation. The absence of the powerful East Germans among top Western performers prevented a genuine assessment of the possible impact the new titleholders at this year's Moscow Olympics.

very strong political points. If we don't show up, I think it will really hurt the Soviet Union in the eyes of the world. And if it comes down to the president saying we can't go, as American citizens I think we have to follow that. And the American public seems to be behind a boycott and they are the ones supporting our Olympic programs: they're not government-supported. The saddest part is if the Olympic games don't go off this time, we don't go, you know the Soviet Union is not going to come in 1984. It's really going to end the Olympic games as we know them. And the youth of the world will not have the opportunity to grow up to become champions, to become the best that they possibly can.

Q: There are those who would argue that the Olympics have become so politicized that that ideal no longer exists.

A: Well, in 1976 I saw the Olympic games as an athletic event. I didn't see it as a political event. I saw how it brought people together. The games are the biggest thing happening in the world. I mean, there's nothing to compare to these, politically, socially, athletically. You can't get 113 countries together for war. Because it is so big, politics will be involved. Political unrest today has almost affected the games so much, they've become so political, that it may be the end of the games as we know them. And the games are going to be used. I'm not sticking my head in the sand and saying the Olympic games are bigger and better than that. But they have so much potential for good, the politicians ought to stay out. But politics are in the games to stay. I just hope we can deal with them in some way that we can keep the games going.

Q: You were widely quoted after Montreal as saying you did it for Bruce Jenner when, of course, what people wanted to hear was that you did it for God and country. What did the victory mean to you besides money?

A: Well, money was not my motivation. No, that had absolutely nothing to do with it. I was asked a month before the Olympic games what I was going to do after the games and I'd say, "I don't know. My insurance business might increase." I didn't say "I'm going to win the games so I cash in on it." Money can come and go but the thing you have for the rest of your life is the satisfaction of being the best in the world in something. That gold medal in your back pocket and the feelings down deep inside when you say, "Hey, I did it, all by myself." You can take that to your grave, maybe even beyond. I don't know. Money only buys toys, little fun stuff, and maybe gives you a little bit more freedom, maybe makes life a little bit more fun. Also makes it a lot more complicated.

The statement, "I did it for myself," sounds a little bit selfish, but my point was that I was the one out there on the athletic field. It was me out there running and it was my accomplishment. Obviously, I had people helping me to get there. But the government was not helping me, the Olympic Committee was not helping me. What my country gave me is probably the greatest right in the world, the opportunity to grow up to do what I wanted to do with my life. It was my choice to live in a \$145-a-month apartment, to train six to eight hours a day. I'm not a martyr. But the victory was my victory.

Q: Was there not some thought along the line that if you were to win you would be financially set for life?

A: No, I saw that, in the past, Olympic champions in the decathlon have sort of become a little bit of American history. You take Rafer Johnson and Bill Toomay and Bob Mathias and Milt Campbell. I thought if I won I'd be in the same position. But as far as cashing in on it, no, I did have getting into sports in my mind. Also, I had done motivational speaking for years and I thought maybe I could do more, but I didn't think there was much money in that because at that time I was doing it for free. But those are the only things I really had planned.

Q: In very round figures, what has the Olympic medal meant to you financially?

A: Well, I never talk about money but I have been able to pay the bills and have a few dollars left over to buy a few toys. It's worked out very well financially for me but, you know, finances can sort of come and go. I

really don't ever discuss money.

Q: Is it accurate to refer to you as a millionaire?

A: Uh, well, I, that's hard to say. If you wanted to, I guess you could say that. If you wanted to, you'd have to say that. Uh, the Olympic games have been very, very good to me.

Q: You have a contract with NBC (until 1983). NBC had planned to send you to Moscow, had it not?

A: They still are, as of right now, I'll host a two-to-three-hour segment every day about noon and also will do all the commentary for track and field. My contract with NBC is in sports and entertainment. We're working on some things now, trying to put some stuff together for a movie of the week. I'd like to not only do stuff in front of the camera, but I'd like to learn the business aspect of television. Maybe if you don't make it to front of the field, it's a really competitive field, television.

Q: You've had some interesting press lately (in particular a People magazine article showing Jenner at Daytona in the company of actress Linda ("Hee Haw") Thompson former girlfriend of Elvis Presley. How do you feel about your new playboy image?

A: I don't do anything to push it. I mean, Wheaties wouldn't want anything like that. In fact, Playboy just did an interview with me, one of those big, long things. After that they called and said "Hey, I think we better talk some more."

Q: What is your relationship with Linda Thompson?

A: I don't go out with other women. I don't run around with women. I don't like first dates. I met her at a tennis tournament at Hugh Hefner's. She was handing out the trophies. (The press) makes it sound like I hang out at Hefner's. I think I've been there twice. And I didn't meet Linda until after Chrystie and I had separated. Linda's a really sweet lady, not like they have her in the scandal magazines, that image from the Elvis thing.

## Temper add flare to chess match

VIENNA, March 3, (R) — A wooden board will be nailed up under the chess table when Viktor Korchnoi and Tigran Petrosian sit down to play this week.

It will insure that their toes don't accidentally touch.

Korchnoi may not even get as far as the table. If he sees the Soviet flag of his opponent or hears the Soviet anthem when he arrives he has told organizers he would walk out.

For Korchnoi, the Soviet defector, and Petrosian, the Soviet champion, the quarter final of the World Chess Championship in the little Austrian ski resort of Velden is no friendly match.

"Viktor the Terrible", as fellow players call him, embodies his celebrated hostility to anything Russian with a particular of Petrosian and it is mutual. Organizers say they have loaded each other when they met in local Soviet tournaments.

"It is really terrifying. We expect trouble the moment the two meet," said Franz Hockl, one of the organizers.

## Hilmer Kenty wins lightweight title

DETROIT, Michigan, March 3, (R) — American Hilmer Kenty unleashed a flurry of punches late in the ninth round to stop Ernesto Espana of Venezuela and win the World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title.

It was a stunning upset for the 24-year-old Kenty, especially after he had been floored in the first round.

Despite this early setback he took the fight to the champion, beating Espana to the punch with a series of left jabs and right hand leads.



OOOHHHHHHH! : With the Lake Placid Olympics just barely over, the world's winter athletes are already seeking winnings in other competitions. St. Moritz, Switzerland recently hosted a ski jumping tournament. Rued Roger, the winner shown here in action, appears slightly surprised during his aerial display.

## Seeks seventh British Open

## Goeff Hunt begins record squash title quest

LONDON, March 3 (R) — Geoff Hunt, the dominant force in world squash for almost a decade, begins his campaign for a record-equalizing seventh British Open Championship here on Wednesday.

The gifted Australian who should celebrate his 33rd birthday a week on Tuesday by reaching the final, has won the most important tournament on the world circuit for the last four years. And that unbeaten run — he also triumphed in 1969 and 1974 — is unlikely to be halted as Hunt tries to match the seven victories achieved by Hashim Khan of Pakistan in the 1950s.

Although Hunt has limited his competitive appearances for the last three years he has rarely tasted defeat. Quite apart from his feats in the open, the Australian has emerged from his self-imposed exile to make his customary defense of the world title which he took for the third consecutive time in Canada last year.

The one player constantly frustrated by Hunt's tremendous fitness and ability has been Omar Zaman, Hashim's compatriot and protege.

Zaman, winner of the open for the first and only time in 1975, has been forced into a secondary role since the Australian first rose to the top and remained there.

Zaman has beaten Hunt twice, during the run-in to the open, but he can take little comfort from those victories because the champion has always treated warm-up events as little more than gentle work-outs.

The pair, who go into first round action on

the second day of the championship, are predictably seeded to contest yet another final a week on Thursday.

Zaman heads the usual batch of five Pakistanis in the two to six seeding positions.

Hiddy Jahan, number four on that list, summed up the feelings of them all when he said, "It's very disconcerting that there are five Pakistanis in the world's top six yet none of us can get to number one."

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## UAE oil reserves larger than previous estimates

ABU DHABI, March 3 (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Yama Said Otaiba has said his country's oil and gas reserves are far bigger than commonly reported, the official Emirates News Agency said.

He quoted Otaiba as telling a local seminar Sunday night that the UAE, which produces 1.85 million barrels of crude oil a day, was continuing a study of its reserves and this would not be finished for several years.

But, he added that published figures for the UAE's reserves were far smaller than the true amounts.

The UAE's oil reserves total 32.4 billion barrels according to the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) of which the UAE is a member.

The news agency did not quote Otaiba as giving indication of what the true figure should be.

Otaiba said the UAE was continuing to

discover new deposits of oil and gas both in new sites and at different levels in fields already being exploited.

Otaiba urged Gulf countries to coordinate their petroleum industries as a step toward overall Arab economic integration.

He also suggested that information and oil ministers of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should meet to discuss a response to what he called an attack on OPEC by news media in industrialized countries.

He said these media had tried to distort the image of OPEC and blame it for the world's economic problems.

OPEC already has plans to establish its own agency.

In Bahrain the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has accused Western media of reviving a campaign over surplus funds of the oil producing countries estimated at \$550 billion.

"In a way reminiscent of that of early 1974, OPEC's surplus funds and their impact on the international economic order have, once again, come to dominate the Western information media's campaign against the producers," an editorial in OAPEC's official bulletin said.

The promoters of this campaign must surely realize that the quickest way to reduce the surplus is to reduce production, thereby presenting the world with a real energy crisis.

The Kuwait-based organization said that despite the deterioration in its purchasing power during the 1970s, surplus funds continued to be accumulated because some of oil producers felt obliged to produce oil in excess of their immediate revenue requirements.

In doing so they sought to insure adequate supplies for the oil consumers and to prevent prices from rising far above current levels, the bulletin said.

It urged producers, however, to keep the surplus barrel of oil in the ground while seeking an optimum balance between the requirements of their present and future generations and those of the importing countries.

## Algeria studies oil export limit

ALGIERS, March 3 (R) — Algerian Energy and Petrochemicals Minister Belkacem Nahi was quoted as saying his country will set a ceiling for its oil and gas exports to maintain reserves.

Algeria is studying a level which would guarantee its independence in energy over the foreseeable future, Nahi told the army's monthly magazine *El Jeich*.

As long as gas and oil remain the country's sole sources of energy, Algeria would have to maintain what he called strategic reserve.

Algeria produces some 60 million tons of high quality light oil at a cost of \$34.21 a barrel on top of which customers are asked to pay an exploration surcharge of \$3.

As a first stage, the output of oil fields which he said had been exploited rashly will be reduced and a maximum level of exports will be decided upon later.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5.00 P.M. Monday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.38	3.38
Pound Sterling	7.65	7.69	7.65
Deutsche Mark (100)	193.00	192.00	189.30
Swiss F (100)	201.00	202.00	196.50
French F (100)	81.00	81.50	80.80
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	40.50	41.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	101.50	101.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	79.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound	—	4.45	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.27	12.26
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.45	11.35
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	90.00	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	91.60	91.60
Bahraini Dinar	—	89.20	89.20
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	10.60	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.25	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	85.00	89.80
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	42.20
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.15
Gold kg.	—	69,500.00	—
10 Tolas bar	—	8,100.00	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.50	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.91	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	117.00	118.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	173.00	175.00	172.00
Spanish Peso	—	51.00	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

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#### SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS

#### ON THE MARCH 1980

#### 16TH RABI THANI 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3.	Crest Bank	Alireza	Vehicles	3.3.80
4.	Carl Everett	O.C.E.	Barley	13.80
5.	Csokonei	O.C.E.	Bgs. Barley	2.3.80
7.	Phaedon 2	Baboud	Bgd. cargo	21.2.80
8.	Gina	Rad Sea	General	2.3.80
10.	Yannia Nicholas	Orr	Rebar/Steel/Gan.	29.2.80
12.	Union Boston	O.C.E.	Rebar	2.3.80
14.	Ibn Sina	Kanoo	General	28.2.80
15.	Wild Avocat	O.C.E.	Refeer	23.2.80
16.	St. Louis	Rezayat	Containers	3.3.80
18.	Ionian Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	2.3.80
19.	Urmuno	Alisabah	Bulk Cement	28.2.80
20.	Phronis	Alisabah	Containers/Gen.	2.3.80
21.	Houda Star	Alwani	Tiles/Timbar	1.3.80
22.	Reem 1	O.C.E.	Rebar/Timbar/Gen.	3.3.80
23.	Wakatake Maru	Alireza	Containers/Gen.	2.3.80
25.	Saudi Star	O.Trada	General	29.2.80
26.	Ell II	Alisabah	Bagd. Barley	2.3.80
28.	Rain Frost	O.C.E.	Refeer	2.3.80
30.	Raefer Gulia	O.C.E.	Refeer	1.3.80
35.	Asian Nations	Alisabah	Containers	3.3.80
38.	Omega Kasson	Alisabah	Bagd./Sugar	3.3.80
40.	Imparia	Star	Refeer	25.2.80
41.	Windyslaw Lokietek	Attar	General	3.3.80
42.	Lafaris II	Alpha	Baga Barley	29.2.80

2.

RECENT ARRIVALS:

Odysseus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	2.3.80
Gina	Red Sea	Gen./Containers	2.3.80
Union Boston	O.C.E.	Gen./Containers	2.3.80
Astir	S.M.A.	Contra/General	2.3.80
Wakatake Maru	Alireza	Contra/General	2.3.80
Csokonei	A.A.	Bagd. Barley	2.3.80
Charles Schiaffino	Sindi	Containers	2.3.80
Ell II	Alisabah	Bagd. Barley	2.3.80

#### KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT

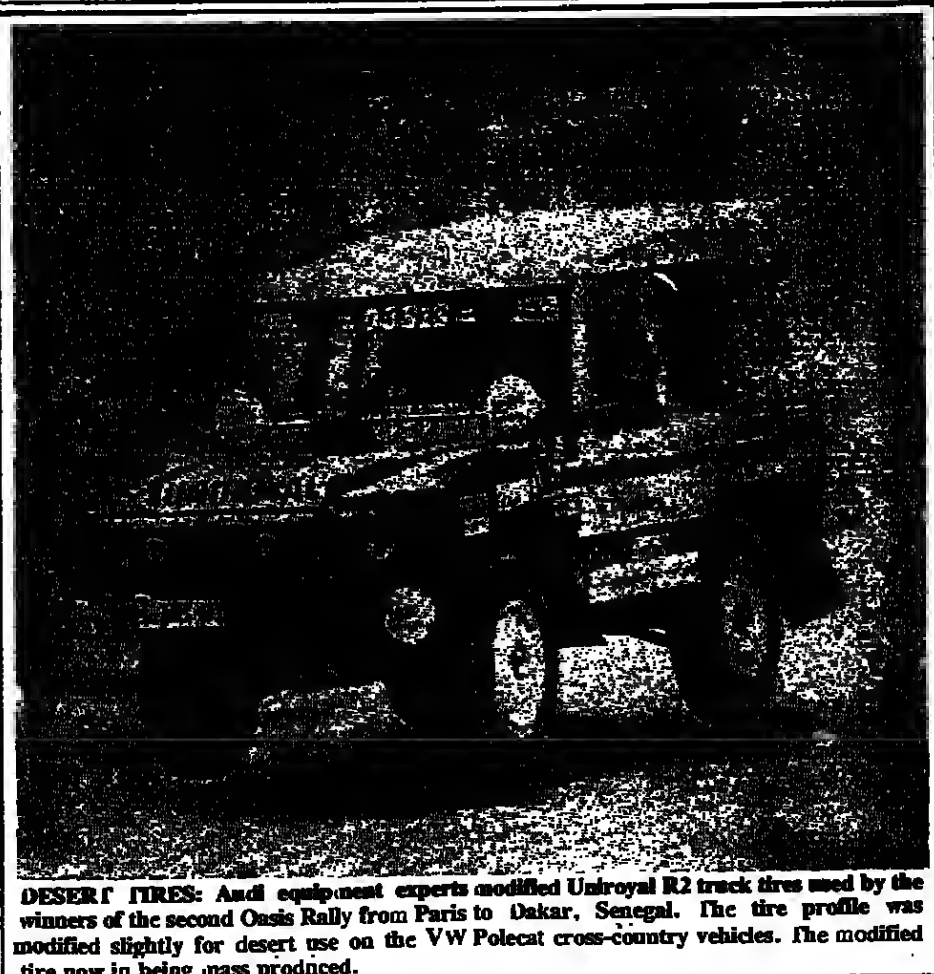
#### DAMMAM

#### SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS

#### ON 16.4.1400/3.1980

#### CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS.

5.	Ocean Sincarity	AET	Conts. Gen. And	2.3.80
6.	Al Shahabia	Algosabi	Steel	2.3.80
10.	New Beach	Gulf	Gen. And Sleepers	1.3.80
16.	Margrethe Maarsk	Kanoo	Loading urea	19.2.80
21.	Pacific Export (D.B.)	Alireza	Gen. N Contrs.	2.3.80
26.	Al Qurain	Kanoo	Bulk Cement	28.2.80
27.	Sisal Trader	Barbar	Iva Sheep	2.3.80
28.	Saa Lion	Algosabi	Rica, Barley N Gen.	29.2.80
32.	New Whala	AET	General	2.3.80
36.	Al Salmiah	Kanoo	General and Bus	2.3.80
36.	Primula (D.B.)	SMC	Bulk Cement	18.2.80



## U.S. housing markets suffer as interest rates tighten

WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP) — Any hopes that this spring and summer would bring improvements for buyers and sellers in the nation's residential real estate market have been ended by the Federal Reserve Board's sudden move to tighten interest rates.

The full economic impact of the Fed's raising of the discount rate to 13 per cent won't be felt for weeks. But here are the most likely effects on real estate in the coming 90 days:

— Interest rates on mortgages for new and resale homes are going back up fast, rather than continuing their slow slide downward from 1979's high point. In high-cost real estate markets with high consumer demand — like Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. — rates should go to the 14 per cent level, or beyond, within the month. In more normal markets, or those with soft demand for loans by buyers, rates should range from 13-14 per cent to 13-34 per cent.

— Buyers searching for mortgage money in the early spring weeks may find doors shut at banks, S&Ls and credit unions to all but depositors. They'll also find downpayment

## Arab drilling firm plans expansion

BAHRAIN, March 3 (R) — An Arab company expects to acquire 25 oil drilling rigs and to expand its operations to other Arab countries besides Libya over the next 10 years, an oil bulletin said.

Bahrain and Iraq had already asked the company to undertake drilling operations in 1981 and 1982, respectively, the bulletin said, quoting Hodein Mahd, general manager of the Arab Drilling and Workover Company (ADWC), based in Libya.

The bulletin, issued by the Kuwait-based Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), said ADWC has last January received its seventh rig, worth \$5.5 million. All the rigs were operating in Libya.

It was the last of three rigs purchased by Mobil Oil of the United States.

ADWC is a joint venture between two OAPEC-affiliated firms, the Arab Petroleum Services Company and the Arab Petroleum Investment Corporation.

requirements up, income and debt standards for granting loans to borrowers toughened, and more "points" being tacked on to their basic interest rate. (A "point" is equal to one per cent of the principal amount of a loan, and is usually paid in cash to the lender at or before settlement. Lenders charge points to increase their effective return from a loan.)

— Sellers of homes — particularly those who have waited for the spring months to offer their properties at what is traditionally the best time of the year — are in for disappointment. The evidence became clear in the final three months of 1979 that buyers balk at long-term 13-12 and 14 per cent mortgage rates plus highly inflated housing sale prices. The result this spring will be that if you want to sell, in a credit-crunched market, you'd better look very hard at the price you were planning to ask — and seriously consider reducing it. In real estate, the availability of financing pushes up market values; its absence brings them down.

Why should the Federal Reserve's Feb. 15 decision to raise its price of loans by 1 percentage point cause all this furor in the real estate market?

It is because almost no other commodity is more credit-sensitive in today's economy than housing. The Fed's move was aimed at pushing short-term borrowing rates upward, raising the costs of loans for businesses which want to buy inventory or finance short-term ventures. Five years ago, such a pinch on short-term rates wouldn't produce a yelp from the home-loan market because mortgages were long-term financings, tied into the costs of long-term money. Virtually all of housing's credit came from low-cost pass-book deposits at savings and loans and mutual savings banks.

In the inflationary economy of 1980, however, the thrift institutions which finance the bulk of the nation's housing are more directly plugged into events in the short-term money market. One-third of the savings and loan deposit assets in the United States today are in the form of short-term, high-interest rate "money market certificates" — a savings vehicle that only came into existence 20 years ago.

## U.S. city revival strategies contain major weaknesses

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, New York, March 3 (NYT) — The latest federal and state urban policy strategy is to revive the cities by discouraging growth in their outlying areas. As a newsletter of the New York City-based Regional Plan Association, a private organization, grimly put it, if all available governmental "levers" are used for this purpose, the cities can be revitalized — "otherwise, they cannot."

Touted also as a means of protecting the environment and conserving energy, the anti-sprawl strategy nonetheless has two major weaknesses that have not received the attention they deserve.

The first of these, national in scale, is its unresponsiveness to the arrival of the "big generation" — the baby-boom children — at home-buying age.

The number of Americans reaching the age of 30 is expected to rise above four million by 1983, and to remain above 4 million until 1996. New York state has projected that if net out-migration were gradually to drop toward zero, native-born New Yorkers would produce a 58-percent increase in families headed by a 25-to 44-year-old between 1975 and 1995.

However, even a much smaller increase would mean 15 years of sustained high demand for single-family homes and other larger-unit housing, old and new. Yet little new construction is feasible for the cities and inner suburbs. Rising property values will impede unsubsidized higher-density redevelopment of existing residential areas, and vacant land is very scarce. Nassau County, for example, lacks the space to build for its own projected 115-percent increase in "nesting-age" families, much less to accommodate overflow from the projected 35-percent growth in Queens.

As this age group grows in size, and prices soar, we are threatened with a vast outlying area, wasteland of mini-houses and row houses, spreading wherever zoning and housing codes permit, and most of its lying beyond commuting range of city jobs.

We urgently need planning to locate and design these new urbanized areas more wisely. We urgently need strategies to accelerate intergenerational turnover of our cities' larger-unit housing. Instead, and with less excuse, we have the same sort of head-in-the-sand attitudes as accompanied the post-war babies' arrival at school age.

The second weakness of the anti-sprawl strategy is its implicit assumption that cities and their hinterlands are closed systems where growth, denied one sector, must locate in the other.

In fact, the Northeast as a whole has been leaking like a sieve since the late 1960s, and its excess of people moving out over those

moving in has been growing very fast, the ages under 35. Implicit in this argument, in addition to jobs, taxes, and appeal, is a plummeting of the region's United States housing construction 18 percent in 1965 to less than 10 per cent in 1978 and 1979.

The Northeast is not building for its generation, and current urban policy telling that generation, in effect, "if you like apartment life, you'd better move to Texas."

Is this rational? Are the costs of greater than the costs of regional flight reason for a negative answer is the leaving arc, on the average, more ex and affluent than those who stay. But commanding reason is that they are "family-prone." The Northeast's million children under 5 has dwindled by 36 since 1960, and the 25-percent increase in 1970 compares to 16 percent for the West, 2 percent for the South, and a 3-gain for the West. How many more of this next generation can our economic base afford to lose? Again, current policies do not address this issue at

## Senators expect balanced budget

WASHINGTON, March 3 (R) — Sen. Jimmie Carter is about to take action in fight inflation by announcing cuts in the deficit budget he proposed weeks ago. Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long said.

"I believe they are going to recommit balanced budget for 1981," the Democrat said in a television interview.

Sen. Long spoke as senior govt officials worked on across-the-board \$616 billion budget Carter sent Congress on Jan. 28.

The cuts are intended to help reduce inflation, now running at a year 18 per cent.

Heads of federal agencies were ordered to have their recommendations Carter's White House desk by Monday.

Long said he thought \$6 billion cut from social welfare programs at billion from the \$146.2 billion budget for next year.

He did not say where cuts in the \$15.8 billion deficit projects 1981 financial year that begins on would come from.

Sen. Long ruled out mandatory and-price controls, which Carter repeatedly disavowed.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Clos Date
Ministry of Education	Construction of an institute for deaf and dumb boys in Riyadh	13/VI	20000	April
Municipality of Jeddah	Construction of a fence around the sheep market	28	300	April
	Wired fencing around the municipal nursery	29	300	May
Directorate of the National Guard	Supply and installation of power unit and extension of outer electrical wiring at Division 51 in Dairab	31-99/400	100	May
Ministry of the Interior, Dept. of Public Security	Supply of raw materials for Public Security's press	1-400/1401	300	May
	Supply of equipment and spare parts for Public Security's press	2-400/1401	400	May

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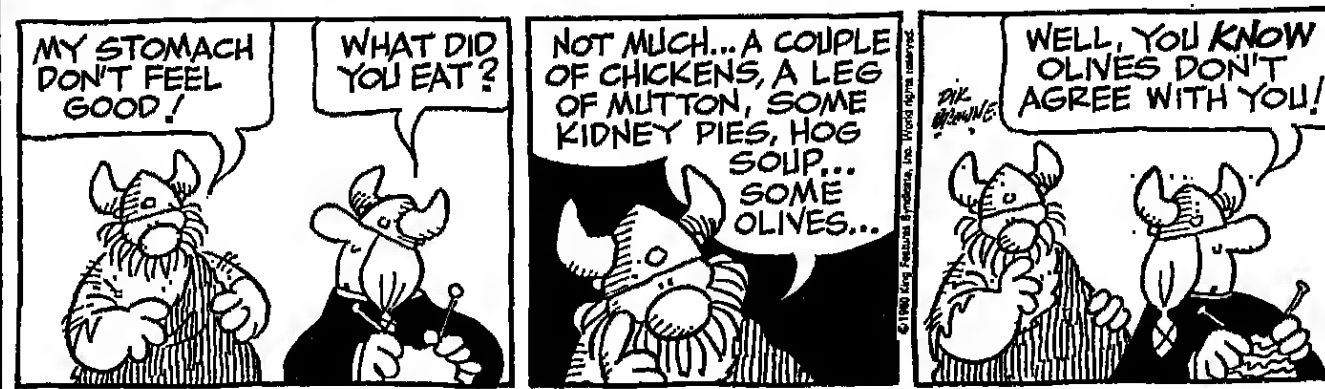
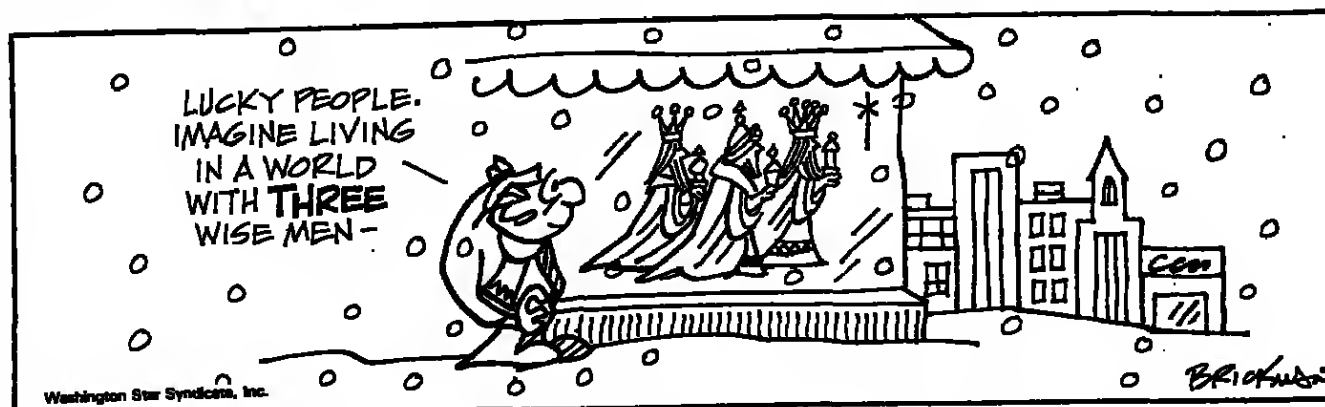
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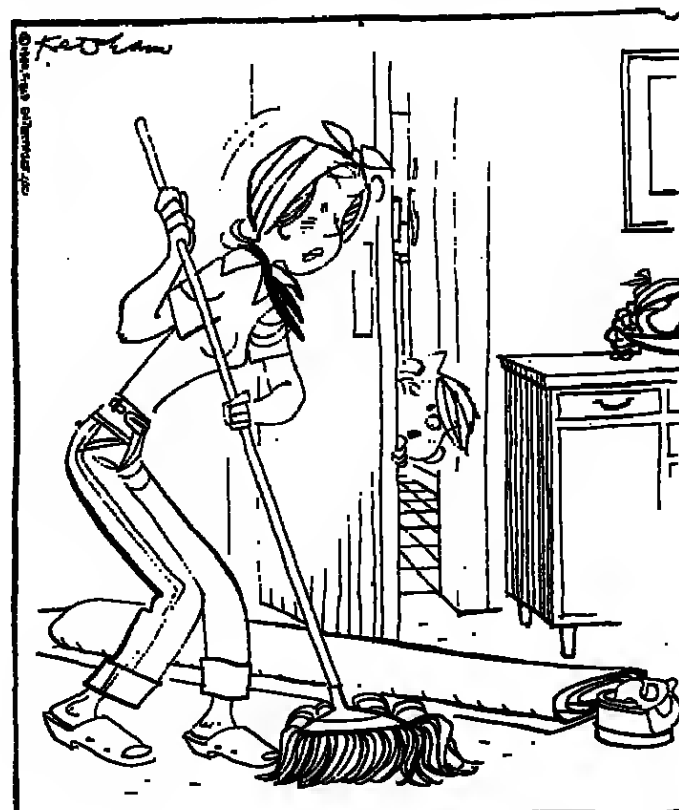
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS  
1. Alexander of Antioch  
5. Word with garden  
11. Spoken  
13. Cover  
14. One's best  
15. Arkansas city  
16. Hardly enough  
17. Dance step  
18. Way off  
19. Comedians  
20. Bob and —  
21. Eating invitation  
22. Taro root  
23. Fragrant oil  
24. Mowgli's bear friend  
25. Actress, Uta —  
26. Anthem  
27. Fish  
28. Coal —  
29. Like some trigger finger  
31. Doctors' group  
32. Had breakfast  
33. Willing to learn  
34. Squirrel, for one  
37. Gumbo  
38. Farm mental concepts

DOWN  
2. Stalkers' prey  
3. Chemical salt  
4. Greek mountain  
6. Stately display  
7. Mountain  
8. A. B. and C.  
9. Foot lever  
10. Test  
11. Variety of almond  
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DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y Z L B A A X X

K L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

JFK TJUE WO XYEEYC YOEJX-

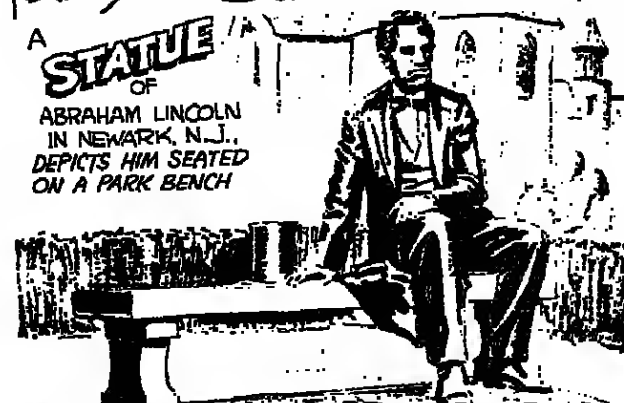
PWOZYI XK EBR AC EZZY VRRI

EYOEWSRFWYO EZZF XK J

EZRLQJFI JCVLSYFEO: - F YSSRF

Yesterday's Cryptquote: IF YOU WOULD LIFT ME YOU MUST BE ON HIGHER GROUND. — R.W. EMERSON

## Believe It or Not!



ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN NEWARK, N.J., DEPICTS HIM SEATED ON A PARK BENCH

EDWIN BOOTH (1833-1893) THE ACTOR WHO PLAYED ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN THE MAN HIS BROTHER, JOHN WILKES BOOTH, ASSASSINATED

## Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

From One Extreme to the Other

West dealer. North-South vulnerable.

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*Barney the Superchimp, of Busch Gardens, models a new costume*



### **A Prince joins the Royal Navy**

*Prince Andrew, younger son of the Queen, reports for duty aboard the HMS Hermes, commanded by Captain John Mackenzie (below center). The prince will spend three weeks on board as a midshipman.*



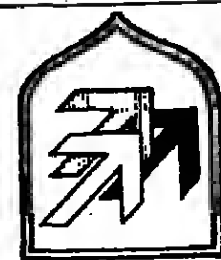
*Senator Kennedy waves to a crowd in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on a one-day campaign stop. Puerto Ricans, voting in their first election, gave their votes to the president.*





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PAGE 14

International

الطبعة ١٧ ربيع الثاني ١٤٠٠ هـ

## U.N. panel awaits word on meeting date

# Iran approves hostage visit

TEHRAN, March 3 (Agencies) — Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council has decided unanimously that the five-man U.N. commission will meet with the American embassy hostages, a U.N. spokesman said Monday. But there was no indication when the meeting would take place.

U.N. spokesman Samir Sambar said the assurance of a meeting with the hostages was delivered this morning during a one-hour meeting between the commission and Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh. Ghotbzadeh had already promised such a meeting last week.

It was not immediately clear whether the council had won approval for the meeting from the embassy militants holding the hostages. A spokesman for the militants insisted earlier Monday that no decision had been taken on whether to approve a visit.

Sambar refused to answer any questions on details of the meeting, saying Foreign Ministry officials had pledged to advise the commission later of developments concerning the timing.

He also said the council had promised to turn over to the commission all documents

relevant to its mandate by Tuesday evening. Iran's prosecutor-general's office Sunday asked Ghotbzadeh to hand over Victor Tomseth, one of three U.S. officials being held in the Foreign Ministry. Ghotbzadeh did not reply Monday.

A letter to Ghotbzadeh broadcast on state radio asked him to hand over Tomseth for closer examination of alleged links between the American embassy and Forghan, a shadowy group that has claimed responsibility for the killing of several prominent clergymen since the revolution.

The letter asked Ghotbzadeh to "order Tomseth, who is one of the hostages of the Iranian nation, be handed over to the Islamic revolutionary public prosecutor's office."

It carried no signature. Iran's prosecutor-general is Hojatoleslam Abdolkarim Mousavi Ardebili, a member of the ruling Revolutionary Council.

Late Sunday, Ayatollah Khomeini left the hospital for a new home after five weeks of treatment for a heart ailment. Revolutionary guards shouted "God is great" and "Glory to Khomeini" as the Ayatollah, 79, left for a short drive to his new house near the hospital.

Iran's Panamanian lawyer, meanwhile, said he hopes documents he has compiled with the Iranian government will force Panama to extradite the former Shah.

Juan Materno Vazquez, a former Panamanian justice minister, said Iran's case for extradition would include charges of torture, murder and misuse of public funds.

"What I want to show is that the government is going to be forced to grant the extradition based on this proof, because there is no way that these crimes can be classified as political crimes," Vazquez said.

The lawyer, who arrived in Tehran a week ago to assist Iran in preparing the case, said that the documents are now being translated into French and English and will soon be taken to Paris for translation into Spanish.

He held up for journalists to inspect photocopies of checks and other papers which he said will show that the Shah misappropriated public money. But declined to put a figure on the total amount which Iran will claim the Shah stole.

Vazquez said after the Shah's arrival in Tehran that Iran would have to guarantee that it would not sentence him to death if its extradition suit was to succeed, because Panama has no death penalty.

Asked whether he had secured agreement from Iran on this, Vazquez said, "Not exactly an agreement." His position as a lawyer was to explain the exact legal position, and he had informed the Iranian authorities about it.

"I hope that we will reach an understanding in the terms that the extradition will succeed without violating Panamanian law," Vazquez said.

The lawyer said that as soon as he turns to Panama he will file a formal request for the arrest of Iran's former monarch, who arrived in Panama in December after medical treatment in New York. He said that the Shah is not and never has been under arrest in Panama, and that he is at present a guest of the country.

## Colombia says keep diplomats, release others

BOGOTA, March 3 (AP) — The Colombian government said Monday it has proposed that the guerrillas holding the Dominican Republic's embassy keep as hostages only the 20 foreign diplomats and two Colombian officials they captured and let the rest of their captives go.

There was no immediate response from the armed group of leftists who invaded the embassy during a diplomatic reception last Wednesday.

The 29 guerrillas freed a doctor and four waiters Sunday after a 90-minute negotiating session in a truck parked outside the embassy. They released 19 other hostages last Thursday and Friday, including all 15 women, and are believed still holding 36.

The government's proposition is that only the diplomats and foreign ministry officials who were attending the party when the embassy was taken by assault should remain, a foreign ministry source reported.

The 36 remaining hostages include 15 ambassadors or acting ambassadors, five other foreign diplomats, two Colombian protocol officers, a photographer and a reporter for a Colombian diplomatic magazine, employees of the Dominican embassy and others.

The doctor released earlier was a guest at the reception Wednesday and the four waiters were employed by the company that was catering the party.

The meeting in the van Sunday morning between a masked woman member of the guerrilla band and deputy foreign ministers Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Ruiz was the first between any of the guerrillas and representatives of the government. The Mexican ambassador, of the hostages who has been reported trying to mediate between the guerrillas and the government, also was present. The back door of the van was removed so the guerrillas in the embassy could see inside.

## Tito's condition remains grave

BELGRADE, March 3, (AP) — President Josip Broz Tito's doctors said Monday that his condition continued to be grave, but gave no details of any further decline or improvement.

They said they were continuing intensive treatment of the 87-year-old leader, a day after they reported a new decline in his health and a further weakening of his heart.

"The general state of health of President Josip Broz Tito continues to be grave," the panel of eight doctors said in their brief mid-day medical advisory.

In another short advisory on Sunday, doctors had said they were using "indispensable" measures to treat their patient, the last surviving great hero of World War II in Europe.

Medical sources not involved in Tito's treatment said that if Tito's heart faltered there was not much his physicians could do to save his life.

"If the patient's heart is going, he's not going to live for very long," a doctor said.



**POUNDING SURF:** High winds churned by offshore winds tear up gardens and drench pedestrians in the resort town of Vina del Mar, Chile. No injuries were reported.

## As Rhodesia awaits election results

# Watchdog force exits guerrilla camp

SALISBURY, March 3 (AP) — On the eve of the announcement of Rhodesian elections results, hundreds of British Commonwealth soldiers, Monday were withdrawing from camps where they monitored 22,000 armed guerrillas through a two-month cease-fire.

Four to six British and Australian soldiers of the 1,300-member five-nation Commonwealth monitoring force will remain behind at each of 11 camps, acting as intermediaries between guerrillas and security forces being integrated with them and helping form a unified army.

Results of independence elections last Wednesday through Friday are to be announced Tuesday morning after two days' counting, British officials said.

Despite widespread intimidation of the three million voters, 93 per cent of the estimated eligible electorate went to the polls, ruled reasonably free and fair by most of the 200 observers from 20 countries.

But three political parties — Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, Ian D. Smith's all-white Rhodesian Front, which ruled the country for 15 years, and guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front — charged intimidation influenced the vote. They also com-

plained of other irregularities including multiple voting in the absence of national registration.

But Robert Mugabe, head of the larger Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front faction) guerrilla force and the man favored to win most votes, stated he will accept the results.

Predicting a "sweeping victory," Mugabe reckoned on getting at least 35 of the 80 seats in the Independence Executive National Assembly, contested by nine political parties. Twenty seats have already been won by whites in earlier elections.

The British governor, Lord Christopher Soames, who restored crown rule Dec. 12 after the 15 year rebellion by Smith's former government, will be told the results of the elections later Monday, British officials said.

The morning after the results are announced publicly, Soames is expected to confer individually with each of the political leaders on the prospects of a coalition government, amid doubts any one party will capture an outright majority.

Parties with less than 10 per cent of the votes are automatically disqualified.

"Even if one leader gets most votes he won't necessarily be prime minister," one

British source close to Soames said. "It is well known that another leader who can guarantee majority support from the entire assembly."

As Rhodesian officials, watched by observers and British elections supervisors, counted more than 2.6 million ballots from the poll, Commonwealth soldiers arrived in Salisbury from their camp planes, helicopters and trucks.

The lightly-armed heavily-outmanned soldiers from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Ireland and Fiji have been the camps — originally 16 until several merged — since before Dec. 25.

They will start flying to their homes week, leaving behind five comrades were killed in accidents — three in a helicopter crash and two when a water truck ploughed over a ravine.

Mugabe, a Marxist, has urged Soames some of the Commonwealth troops remain behind for up to three months "deterrent" against a possible coup by white-led mainly-black army the guer fought for seven years.

In turn, supreme military commiss Gen. Peter Walls has assured Mugabe's hacker, Mozambique President Sam Machel, there will be no coup.



Aly Delaware (left) and Jean Jacques Huss talk tennis in Riyadh.

## 102 seek tennis crown in Riyadh

RIYADH, March 3 — The Lufthansa/Intercontinental Second Annual Men's Singles Tennis Tournament began March 1 has attracted 102 players from 19 countries. The youngest is 14 and the oldest 58. There are six players over age 50 and 23 below 30.

Before March 14, 101 matches will be played on three courts. To reach the finals a player has to win five or six matches of increasing difficulty.

Egyptian Aly Delaware, 41, has played tennis for five years. He participated in last year's Lufthansa/Intercon. Tournament and

lost in the quarterfinals. Delaware has worked in Riyadh two years as vice president of a marketing company. Delaware enters second round against Menigoni Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Jean Jacques Huss, a Frenchman, played his first Lufthansa-tourney Sunday and lost 6-0, 6-3 to Delaware. Huss is a 10-year veteran of French tennis events.

All matches are open to the public and spectators can view the matches at the Intercontinental Sports Center. Matches are at 3 and 7 p.m. daily. Reimer and Hellmann will compete in the first round Tuesday at 3.

## Interest rates hike dollar, sink gold

LONDON, March 3 (AP) — Riding on record-high U.S. interest rates, the U.S. dollar advanced on European foreign exchanges Monday morning. Gold prices sagged.

The afternoon gold fixing of \$ 633.75 per ounce was down from \$ 637.00 at the morning fixing, and down from \$ 637.00 at Friday afternoon's fixing.

Before European trading got under way for the day, however, the dollar fell back against the Japanese yen in Tokyo following Sunday's five-point yen defense plan announced by Japan's Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan.

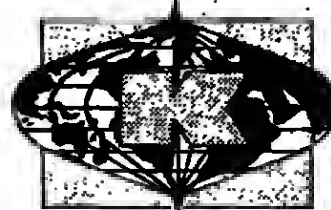
The plan, setting up a \$ 5 billion swap arrangement between the Bank of Japan and U.S. Federal Reserve, brought heavy intervention by the Japanese Central Bank Monday.

The bank bought an estimated \$ 600 million to protect the yen and as Tokyo trading ended for the day, the dollar was worth 247.975 yen, down nearly 2 yen from Friday's closing 249.775.

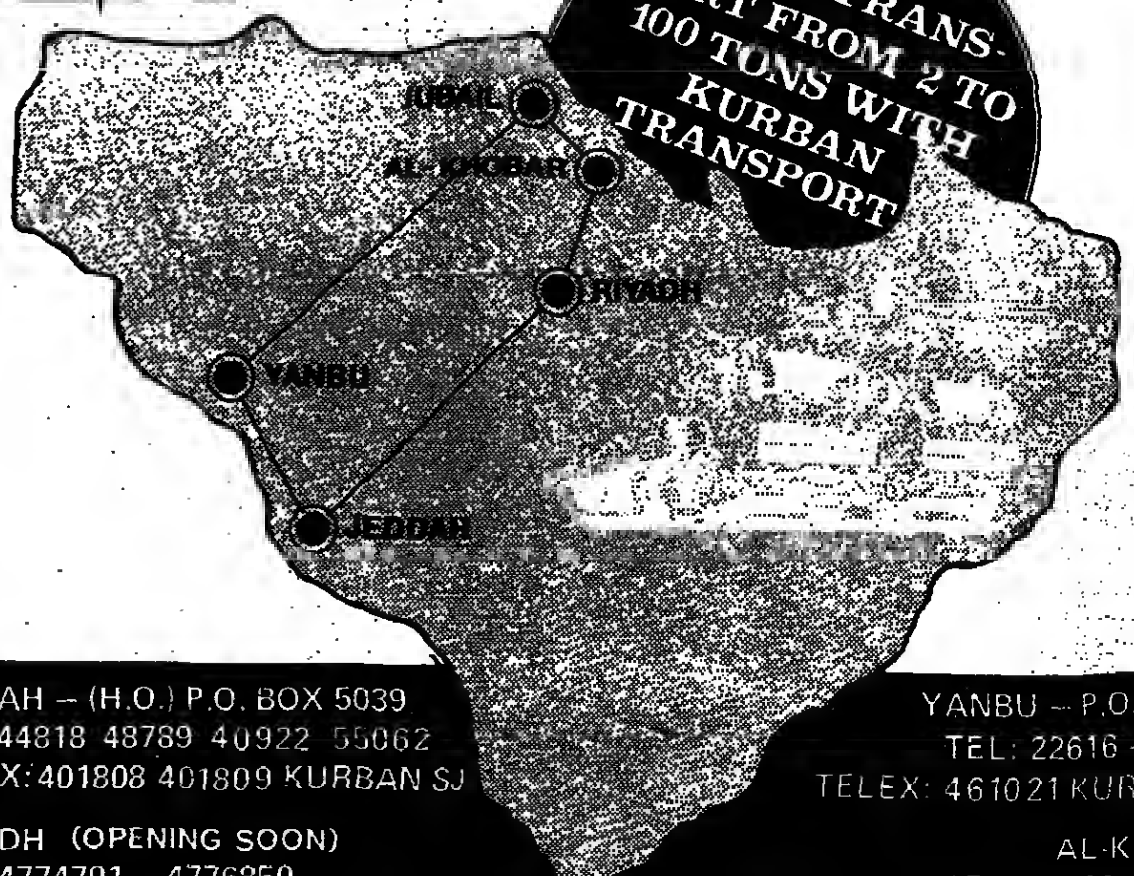
It slipped further in early European trading to a mid-morning 243.25 yen in London, but dealers predicted that the ailing Japanese currency may soon come under pressure again.

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